

ARMY

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CONTENTS OF NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

The Annexations and the Army.....	277	Suggestions about Courts-Martial.....	282
The Army.....	278	Adjutants-General.....	283
New Books.....	278	Life Assurance in the Navy.....	283
Abstract of Special Orders for the week ending December 16, 1867.....	279	Army Personnel.....	283
Various Naval Matters.....	280	Foreign Military and Naval Items.....	284
The Naval Board of Survey.....	284	The Naval Board of Survey.....	284
Companies of Discipline.....	284	Companies of Discipline.....	284
Naval Life Insurance.....	285	Congress.....	285
Engineers as Rear-Admirals.....	285	Navy Gazette.....	285
Fort Hamilton Village.....	287	The National Guard.....	287

THE ANNEXATIONS AND THE ARMY.

IN pursuance of that plan of "retrenchment and reform," of rigid economy in every detail, which inspired some wiseacre to contemplate breaking up the Army and reconstructing it on a miniature basis—Congress has already received projects for the annexation of the greater part of the habitable globe, situate between the Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico. First in historic order comes the proposition to pay for Russian America a bill of seven and a quarter millions to Russia, with enough contingent expenses to make up eight millions in gold, or eleven millions in "legal tender." Next, leaping from beyond the Arctic Circle across the Tropic of Cancer, we approach St. Thomas and St. Johns. Here is another little seven and a quarter millions to Denmark, equal, with other "contingents," to another eleven millions in greenbacks. We should, doubtless, also have to record next a San Domingo purchase, had not CARRAL, the President of San Domingo, rejected our overtures with great disdain, swearing "by the heroes of the Carcalia and of Capotillo"—whoever they may be—that he "will not part with, nor renounce, nor permit the cession of any part of the country, and that before doing so, he would bury himself in the ruins of the Republic." But a recent Havana dispatch reports that President BAEZ has offered to us the Bay of Samana for \$1,000,000 in gold.

Turning from these matters, we find a project for annexing Sonora and Lower California. We find in Congress a bill introduced "in reference to the annexation of the Republic of Mexico." We find Mr. MILLER offering a bill for the "purchase and annexation of British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island." We find the gentleman who last year proposed the annexation of all Canada, ready to renew his proposition—unless Mr. ROBINSON, of Fenian fame, anticipates him by proposing to invade the new Dominion. We find, at length, Mr. RAMSEY introducing a proposition to annex all British North America west of 90 degrees longitude, on paying therefor \$6,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company, and assuming the debt of British Columbia to the extent of \$2,000,000. Here, then, is the third \$8,000,000 in gold proposed for land purchases, and the third \$11,000,000 in greenbacks. The proposition to buy the Sandwich Islands need not be discussed.

We ought really to devote a special paragraph to the pretended formal offer of Spain to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to us for \$150,000,000 in gold. We are told that the terms of sale are as follows: \$50,000,000 in gold are to be paid down in cash on the signing of the treaty and the formal delivery of the island to the authorities of the United States. A second \$50,000,000 in gold to be paid one year thereafter. The third installment of \$50,000,000 in gold to be paid at the end of six years. It seems, then, that Spain has also heard of our land spec-

ulations, and hurries to offer us all her spare real estate, before our funds or our faith get exhausted to Russia, Denmark and England. Is there anything in this story? We cannot say. Nothing is impossible. The Havana dispatch says "it is regarded here as certain that the bargain will be completed forthwith, the enormous value of the possession to the United States being unquestioned. The only matter of surprise here is that the Spanish government is willing to sell at so low a price."

We will not pause to speak of other territorial plans in embryo and under public discussion—one to buy all the Antilles; a second to buy all the West Indies; a third to loan Mexico \$15,000,000 on a real-estate mortgage, etc., etc. Enough to say that here are, beside the projects in embryo, three matured plans for getting rid of \$33,000,000, cash down, in land purchases, two of which are almost consummated, while the third will be settled, probably, very soon. The point worthy of note is that some of the same gentlemen who are going to vote appropriations for these purposes are also going to vote to cut down the Army to an "economical basis."

The purchase money paid down, to the tune of from \$33,000,000 to, say, \$200,000,000 on these various schemes of annexation, is but a small item in the proposed expenditures. For Alaska and St. Thomas a million a year would be insufficient to pay civil salaries, supply garrisons, fortify the harbors, explore the territory, establish buoys and lights, and the like. When, therefore, we add to the original expenses the running expenses, the bill foots up to a pretty large amount, even for those schemes to which the nation's honor is already committed and those which have become essential in order to reap the full benefit of the annexations made. We do not now argue for or against these land purchases. We prefer to let each stand on its own merits. What we mean to say is that to make such wholesale purchases and yet grudge the annual appropriation for an Army no larger than some petty six-by-eight German principalities have long maintained, when their treasury forbade them to dream of annexations, is very much like saving at the spigot and spilling at the bung.

In another way these annexations have a connection with the future of the Army, and point a moral for it. Even at this moment of profound peace in the country, such is its enormous territorial extent that, even for the proper garrisoning of the posts sprinkled at the remotest distances from each other on the frontiers and coast lines, the Army is not more than adequate. For such are the calls made upon troops by the military governance of the South—a duty for which Congress holds the Army responsible—and by the Indian hostilities, present and prospective, that only a small surplus of troops is left for ordinary garrison duty. Were it not for the fierce *rabies* (for it deserves no other name) for "retrenchment" everywhere which has been stirred up by the system of taxation now adopted—a rage played upon by politicians of all parties—the minimum of our Army organization would undoubtedly be reckoned too small for its present responsibilities. But it seems that it is now proposed, simultaneously with depleting it below a point where it is already too weak, to increase its duties and responsibilities; to annex territory in all the corners of the Western Hemisphere, conti-

mental and insular, from the frigid to the torrid zone, the very first essential of which annexations will be the establishment of fresh forts and new garrisons.

Let us leave Canada and Cuba and Mexico out of the question now; the simple annexation of Alaska, the Danish Antilles and British Columbia will impose serious new duties upon the Army, even should there be no hostilities from within or without demanding re-enforcements to the ordinary garrisons. Alaska (which, containing a million and a quarter of square miles, is a third as large as all the rest of the United States) has a coast line estimated at 12,750 statute miles, or more than three times the length of our Atlantic seaboard. A battalion and a battery are stationed at Sitka; and, remembering that this is the only post occupied or to be occupied till next Summer, and that 300 men or more are on duty there, let us see what is proposed for next year. General HALLECK, in his official instructions to General J. C. DAVIS, commander of the district, tells him that while the advance of the season makes it impracticable to "establish the other posts ordered for your district," yet other troops will be forwarded in the Spring. And he adds that among the places which have been suggested for military posts are Portland Canal, opposite Fort Simpson; the mouth of Sitkine River; Port Mulgrave, in Behring's Bay; Chugachnick Gulf, in Cook's Inlet; St. Paul, Kodiak Island; Captain's Harbor, Ounalaska Island; Fort Alexander, Bristol Bay; Fort Michael, Norton Sound; and some point or points on the Yukon River. But only four companies can be spared next year, and therefore a selection must be made among these points, where the Russians used to have what they called *krepasts*—that is to say, stockade, or, more exactly, block-house. However, all we mean to point out now is the necessity of new garrisons and the imposition of new military duties, which our land purchases occasion.

A regiment and a battery, at least, will be needed for the important naval station of St. Thomas; two more of each, perhaps, for British Columbia. But we need not press this point further. It will be seen how ill the annexation extravagance consorts with the so-called Army economy. We shall say nothing against Congress, if it abandon annexation, Indian government and military reconstruction. But while it proposes or endorses these plans, it is foolish to talk of cutting down the Army. Any other nation but ours would rather have increased it before undertaking to carry out these schemes thoroughly and well.

We, too, are in favor of economy, and of economy in Army matters. But we believe that to begin by depriving ourselves of a sufficient available force is a poor sort of economy. The economy we believe in is of the sort practised by General GRANT. It consists in getting rid of useless material, useless bureaus, useless amphibious gentry, neither military nor civil, but a kind of growth from war contracts, whose occupation was gone. That and the keeping of the Army as nearly as practicable at its minimum will be found better than breaking up the Army organization.

THE organization of the Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry having been completed, General Hancock has ordered all officers of that regiment, absent on regimental recruiting service, to close their stations and report in person to the commanding officer of their regiment at Greenville, Louisiana.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL Orders No. 91, from Headquarters First Military District, publishes the proceedings of a General Court-martial before which Captain W. McC. Netterville, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, was tried. The charges against Captain Netterville were: *Charge First*—Disobedience of orders. The specifications under this charge aver that the accused, having been placed under the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, Major V. R. C., failed to obey the order directing him to forward communications, etc., through Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, and did also refuse to obey an order detailing a certain corporal as clerk. *Charge Second*—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specifications under this charge set forth that the accused while on duty as a member of a court-martial, attended a prize-fight between Aaron and Collyer; that he attempted to unduly influence a civil court as to the credibility of a certain witness, and that he refused to obey the orders of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson. *Charge Third*—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specification under this charge reiterates the facts set forth in the specification of the second charge. The additional charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," were also preferred against the accused. The specifications under both of these charges, setting forth that the accused, while under arrest, became intoxicated, and while in this condition attracted attention by his noisy and boisterous conduct in the streets of Fredericksburg on a Sunday in August.

The court found the accused guilty of the first and second charges preferred against him, and, after reconsidering its first decision, him accused "to be suspended from rank and pay proper for the period of three calendar months, and to be confined to the limits of the post where his company may be stationed during his suspension." Brevet Major-General Schofield makes the following remarks on the case:

The sentence in the foregoing case of Captain W. McC. Netterville, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, is approved and confirmed, and will be duly carried into effect. The findings to the additional charges and specifications are disapproved. It is a matter of astonishment that any court, after finding the accused guilty of the conduct mentioned in the proceedings, occurring in the presence of enlisted men, should consider such conduct neither unbecoming an officer and a gentleman nor prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Whatever may have been their opinion as to its sufficiency to constitute the first-named offence, their findings that it was no breach of the latter is incomprehensible.

A court-martial, in meting out punishment, should be guided by a desire to so affix a penalty to a broken law as to prevent others from the commission of a like offence as well as to punish the wrong-doer. What must be the effect of such a finding as this, attributing no criminality to such conduct as was clearly established?

The findings referred to are of such pernicious tendency as to require the emphatic disapproval of the commanding general, in order that they may not be taken as precedents for the future guidance of courts-martial.

FIRST Lieutenant C. C. Aleshire, Third U. S. Artillery, has been tried by a General Court-martial which convened at Portland, Maine, charged with "violation of paragraph 1,054 Army Regulations," and positive and wilful disobedience of orders. The court, having found the accused guilty of the charges preferred against him, sentenced Lieutenant Aleshire "to be suspended from rank and command for the period of two months, and to be reprimanded in orders by the department commander." The court was thus lenient from a belief that the failure of the accused to discharge the duties stated in the specification was not induced by a spirit of insubordination. Major-General Meade, commanding the Department of the East, makes the following remarks upon the case:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case are approved; but on the recommendation of a part of the members of the court, and also as the testimony before the court shows that this was not a wilful disobedience of orders, so much of the sentence as suspends First Lieutenant C. C. Aleshire from rank and command for the period of two months is remitted.

The commanding general is, however, obliged, under the decision of the court, to censure Lieutenant Aleshire for his culpable ignorance of a plain requisition of Army Regulations, which seems to have been his plea for his failure to obey the orders of his superior officer.

Lieutenant Aleshire will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

BREVET Major-General Ord, commanding the Fourth Military District, has issued the following order:

Hereafter all persons not in the military service of the United States, and not properly engaged in the execution of the laws, are prohibited from carrying concealed weapons under penalty of a forfeiture of the arms found upon them, and of being tried and punished by a military commission for disturbing the public peace.

Any person found guilty of a violation of this order will be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and confinement for not more than three months, at the discretion of a military commission.

Justices of the peace, magistrates, and sheriffs are au-

thorized and directed to execute this order, in so far as the arrest and confinement of offenders and seizure of the arms found upon them are concerned. It is expected that this order will be executed regardless of race, color, or opinion.

GENERAL Ord, commanding, the Fourth Military District, has issued the following order to prevent the disposal of goods stolen from the Government:

It having been reported that large quantities of stolen goods are sold or delivered after dark in this district, all merchants, traders, and parties concerned, are hereby notified that the purchase or delivery of country supplies, such as corn, pork, or flour, beef or live animals, after sunset and until market hour in the morning, is made a military as well as civil offence, both by the party receiving and the party delivering or selling.

Hereafter, no person or persons shall be considered as authorized to purchase country produce as above enumerated, after the first day of January, 1868, except they have a special license in each case to do so. In all cities and corporate towns the license will be issued by the Mayor; outside of the limits of such cities and towns the license will be issued by the Board of County Police for the county, and the authority granting such license is hereby authorized to withdraw the same, whenever satisfactory evidence is produced that the privileges therein conferred are being abused.

Every violation of either paragraph of this order will subject the offender to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or in default of payment of fine imposed, confinement not to exceed three months, in the county jail, at the discretion of the magistrate or judge before whom the case is tried.

Military commissions and local magistrates, justices of the peace and county judges, are authorized to take cognizance of offences against this order.

THE following extract from the opening plea of the judge-advocate in the case of Captain Morris Schaff, U. S. Ordnance, which is now being tried before a military commission in Mobile, Ala., gives a statement of the facts in the case, as claimed by the prosecution:

The following brief summary of the facts upon which the prosecution relies for support of the charges against the accused, and which, it is expected, will be substantiated by the evidence adduced, is respectfully submitted to the commission:

On the 26th day of July last, the accused was on duty in command of the arsenal at Mount Vernon. His jurisdiction extended only to the arsenal walls. The post of Mount Vernon, which included all the Government reservation at that point outside the arsenal walls, was commanded by Captain (then Lieutenant) James P. Brown, Fifteenth Infantry.

On the afternoon of the day in question, the accused was at the quarters of Lieutenant Brown, when a citizen prisoner named F. B. Shepard, was brought there in charge of a guard belonging to the command of Lieutenant Brown, the commanding officer of the post. Lieutenant Brown's quarters were outside the arsenal walls, and, of course, out of the jurisdiction of the accused, as were also the guard and its prisoner.

Captain Schaff, hearing some conversation going on on the outside, came out of the quarters, and in an angry tone of voice ordered the prisoner to get off his horse. Mr. Shepard replied that he would not do so, that he was Lieutenant Brown's prisoner. The accused then drew a pistol from his person, and using an abusive epithet, repeated his order. Mr. Shepard then said, "Shoot, you cowardly son of a bitch," whereupon the accused fired, wounding Mr. Shepard in the neck, and causing him to fall from his horse.

The wounded man immediately took to his bed, and some three weeks after the wounding, it was found necessary to perform an operation. He was accordingly removed to Mobile and operated upon in the presence of five or six physicians of standing practice in the city. Three weeks after this he died of pyæmia, or an absorption of poison into the blood, which was an unavoidable incident to the operation. Medical evidence will be offered the commission, tending to show that the wound inflicted was a mortal one, and that the only chance for saving the life of the wounded man was the performance of the operation in question.

NEW BOOKS.

"THE Huguenots" is the title of a work by Samuel Smiles, the author of "Self Help," "Lives of the Engineers," etc., in which he gives an interesting history of the French Protestants of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries. The object of the book is more particularly to give an account of the causes which led to the emigration of Protestants from France to England, which took place after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV., and to describe its effects upon English industry and English history. Sismondi estimates that at this period France lost by emigration not far from a million of persons, many of whom had been her best and most industrious subjects. The work opens with an account of the invention of printing, and follows the career of the Huguenots with interesting minuteness, mentioning by name many of them and their descendants, who rose to places of trust and profit in England, as officers of the army and navy, as well as in the peaceful walks of science and learning and the various branches of industry. The appendix to the work contains among other valuable matter, an account of the Huguenots in America, by the Hon. G. P. Dissoy. In addition to the information he gives about the Huguenots, Mr. Smiles has in the present volume contributed many valuable facts to the history of the spread of the industrial arts in England and Ireland. "The Huguenots" is from the press of Harper & Brothers, New York.

"CONFUCIUS and the Chinese Classics," published by A. Roman & Co., of San Francisco and New York, contains much interesting matter respecting the Chinese as

well as copious selections from the writings of Confucius which, in fact, constitute the main portion of the book. China is the oldest kingdom in the world, and it is interesting to read the teachings which have been instrumental in preserving it from the decadence which has come upon the other nations of the earth. The large number of Chinese emigrants which each year land on our Pacific coast makes it particularly desirable that Americans generally should be able to understand the ideas of this peculiar people who are fast becoming as numerous on the Western shores of this continent as the Irish and Germans are in its Eastern and Central parts. One peculiarity of the Chinese teachers is that they do not generally claim originality for the writings, but profess rather to teach the doctrines of their wise princes and emperors of earlier days. There is a pleasing quaintness about these writings, and many of the maxims they contain are as applicable now as when they were first written.

The following extract, selected at random, must serve as a specimen of the Chinese teachings: The ancients, who wished to illustrate illustrious virtue throughout the empire, first ordered well their own states. Wishing to order well their states, they first regulated their families. Wishing to regulate their families, they first cultivated their persons. Wishing to cultivate the persons, they first rectified their hearts. Wishing to rectify their hearts, they first thought to be sincere in their thoughts. Wishing to be sincere in their thoughts, they first extended to the utmost their knowledge. Such extension of knowledge lay in the investigation of things. "THE Waterdale Neighbors," by the author of "Paul Massie," and "Mabel's Progress," by the author of "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," are the two most recent additions to Harper's library of select novels.

NAVAL BOARD OF SURVEY.

THE following is the text of the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Nye, entitled A Bill to Amend the various acts establishing the Navy Department of the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three line officers on the active list of the Navy, one of whom shall be the admiral or vice-admiral, and the other two not below the rank of rear-admiral, who shall constitute and be entitled the Board of Survey of the Navy, and the senior member shall be the president of the said board.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the said board of survey shall exercise such supervision over the various bureaus of the Navy Department, as now established by law, as shall be necessary for securing uniformity in the various classes of vessels, their construction, armament, and equipment, and for repairing and refitting them, and the said board of survey shall be responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the efficiency of the naval establishment, and for all matters relative to the procurement of naval supplies and materials, and for the construction, armament, and equipment of vessels of war.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no bill for appropriations shall hereafter be presented to Congress for the support of the naval establishment of the United States, except the estimates for such appropriations be recommended by the said board of survey and approved by the Secretary of the Navy; and no money that shall have been appropriated for the Navy shall be expended in the construction, armament, and equipment, or repair of the vessels of the Navy, or for the increase, care, or extension of any of its yards, docks, or buildings, unless the plans, specifications, drawings, and details for such construction, armament, equipment, and repairs of vessels, and of any other intended improvement of the naval establishment, shall be first submitted to and approved by the said board of survey; and the chiefs of the several bureaus of the Navy Department, as now established by law, shall have an advisory voice in all deliberations of the said board of survey when matters connected with their bureaus are under discussion and advisement, but they shall have no vote.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That no contract for the construction, armament or equipment of vessels of war, or for the stores and supplies of the Navy, or for the machinery of its vessels, shall be entered into by the bureau of the Navy Department unless the same be ratified and approved by the said board of survey, and by the said board submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, with their approval indorsed thereon; and it shall be the duty of the said board, upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Navy, to furnish all the estimates for expenditures which the several branches of the service may require, and all reports, statements and estimates of the several bureaus of the Navy Department shall be submitted to and revised by the said board of survey, and by them forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy when required, with such recommendations in the premises as shall to them seem proper.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said board of survey to make annual inspections of each navy yard, depot, station, arsenal, and hospital, belonging to the United States, and under charge of the Navy Department, and to report their condition to the Secretary of the Navy in a comprehensive report, which shall also include a statement of the general condition of the Navy, its ships and armaments, as compared with the navies of other maritime powers, with such suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the Navy as shall to them seem proper and expedient, which report shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, to the President of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the term of office of each member of the said board of survey shall be four years, except for the first term of such service under this act, which, for the presiding or senior officer of the said board, shall be five years, and after said first

term the presiding or senior officer shall hold his office for the period of four years, and all the members of the said board shall be eligible for reappointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That any member of the said board, who shall be retired by action of the present law of retirement during his term of office under this act, shall continue upon this board during the term for which he was appointed, unless otherwise relieved.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said board of survey shall have power, with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, to select any like officer of the Navy, not below the grade of commander, to act as secretary to the board, and to appoint a clerk to the board, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose; and the said board of survey shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, subject at all times to the inspection of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to take from the Secretary of the Navy his control and direction of the naval forces of the United States, as now by law possessed.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 16, 1867.

(Including the order for December 9, 1867, which was not issued in time to furnish it with abstract for the previous week.)

Monday, December 9th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 461, paragraph 6, from this office, dated October 5, 1867, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain J. C. Grierson (brevet major), Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to take effect November 1, 1867, since amended by special orders No. 478, paragraph 14, current series, to date December 1, 1867, is hereby suspended till further orders.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Chaplain John C. Jacobi, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in special orders No. 126, August 26, 1867, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended twenty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following named officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps are hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the Volunteer service of the United States, on account of their services being no longer required, as of the dates set opposite their respective names: Brevet Brigadier-General John B. Callie, lieutenant-colonel Seventh regiment, May 14, 1867; Brevet Major A. W. Preston, captain Tenth regiment, September 30, 1867; Brevet Colonel Andrew Mahoney, captain Fourteenth regiment, May 19, 1867; Captain Wallace W. Tyler, Nineteenth regiment, September 30, 1867; Captain Fred M. H. Kendrick, Nineteenth regiment, October 31, 1867; Brevet Colonel George B. Carse, captain Twenty-fourth regiment, June 17, 1867; First Lieutenant Augustus F. Higgs, Fourth regiment, July 14, 1867; First Lieutenant Frank P. Gross, Twentieth regiment, August 25, 1867; Brevet Captain Levi F. Burnett, second lieutenant Twenty-first regiment, June 9, 1867.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following named officers of the U. S. Colored Troops are hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect January 1, 1868, on account of their services being no longer required: Brevet Brigadier-General Orlando Brown, colonel Twenty-fourth regiment; Brevet Brigadier-General Eliphalet Whittlesey, colonel Forty-sixth regiment; Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Howard, colonel One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment; Brevet Colonel William A. Cutler, major Thirty-seventh regiment; Major J. T. Watson, Fifth regiment Cavalry; Chaplain T. K. Noble, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment; Chaplain Mansfield French, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth regiment; Brevet Major S. N. Clark, first lieutenant Sixty-fourth regiment; Brevet Major Stuart Eldridge, first lieutenant Sixty-fourth regiment; First Lieutenant A. S. Dyer, Fifth regiment Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Sebastian Geisreiter, Fifth regiment Cavalry.

The superintendent general recruiting service will forward, under proper charge, all disposable recruits of the Veteran Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to Madison Barracks, New York, for assignment to the Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps). The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Tuesday, December 10th.

The superintendent general recruiting service will forward, under proper charge, all disposable recruits of the Veteran Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to Fort Wayne, Michigan, for assignment to the Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps).

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smith, captain twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Terry, will repair at once to this city and report in person to that officer.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, Brevet Major-General J. W. Davidson, lieutenant-colonel Tenth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby detailed as professor of military tactics at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties without delay.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps are hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect January 1, 1868, on account of their services being no longer required: Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. D. Sewall, colonel, Third regiment; Brevet Brigadier-General B. F. Foust, lieutenant-colonel Tenth regiment; Brevet Brigadier-General Martin Flood, lieutenant-colonel, Fifteenth regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Moore, Sixteenth regiment; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Johnson, major, Fourteenth regiment; Captain Robert P. Gardner, First regi-

ment; Brevet Major H. D. Norton, captain First regiment; Brevet Major George S. Smith, captain, Third regiment; Captain A. A. Lawrence, Fourth regiment; Captain John Amrein, Fourth regiment; Captain Samuel Place, Jr., Fifth regiment; Captain George E. Pingree, Fifth regiment; Captain Joseph C. Rodriguez, Fifth regiment; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett Nagle, captain, Sixth regiment; Brevet Major William R. Morse, captain, Seventh regiment; Captain William F. White, Seventh regiment; Brevet Major John J. Knox, captain, Seventh regiment; Captain N. Sellers Hill, Ninth regiment; Brevet Colonel Ira Ayer, Jr., captain, Ninth regiment; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Eldridge, captain, Ninth regiment; Brevet Major C. A. De La Mesa, captain, Eleventh regiment; Brevet Major Fred. Mosbach, captain, Eleventh regiment; Captain Charles Wolff, Eleventh regiment; Brevet Major James Cromie, captain, Twelfth regiment; Captain Hugo Hillebrandt, Twelfth regiment; Captain John A. McDonnell, Thirteenth regiment; Captain Henry C. Brandt, Thirteenth regiment; Captain Erastus E. Platt, Thirteenth regiment; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Jordan, captain, Thirteenth regiment; Captain William P. Austin, Thirteenth regiment; Captain Irving F. Wilcox, Fourteenth regiment; Brevet Major J. W. DeForest, captain Fourteenth regiment; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua H. Hastings, captain Fifteenth regiment; Captain Edward Miller, Fifteenth regiment; Captain Samuel C. Gold, Fifteenth regiment; Captain Nathan H. Handlett, Sixteenth regiment; Brevet Major Roderick Theune, captain, Sixteenth regiment; Brevet Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers, captain Seventeenth regiment; Captain William Morgan, Eighteenth regiment; Captain Joseph H. Durkee, Eighteenth regiment; Captain Elezea H. Ripley, Nineteenth regiment; Brevet Major S. W. Purchase, captain Twenty-first regiment; Captain Michael Walsh, Twenty-first regiment; Captain William W. Jones, Twenty-second regiment; Brevet Major Joshua W. Sharp, captain, Twenty-second regiment; Captain William L. Tidball (unassigned); Captain William Brian (unassigned); Captain J. H. Chapman (unassigned); Captain E. B. Gates (unassigned); First Lieutenant Theo. F. Cummings, Second regiment; Brevet Major George W. Corliss, first lieutenant, Third regiment; First Lieutenant Fred. M. Kimball, Third regiment; First Lieutenant George Wagner, Fifth regiment; First Lieutenant James H. Shepley, Fifth regiment; Brevet Captain Fred. J. Massey, first lieutenant Fifth regiment; First Lieutenant Charles McDougall, Sixth regiment; First Lieutenant Newton Whitten, Sixth regiment; Brevet Major Charles W. Pierce, first lieutenant Seventh regiment; Brevet Captain Charles S. Schaeffer, first lieutenant Seventh regiment; First Lieutenant Amos S. Collins, Eighth regiment; Brevet Major Marcus S. Hopkins, first lieutenant Ninth regiment; Brevet Captain P. E. O'Connor, first lieutenant Tenth regiment; Brevet Captain Jacob C. Brubaker, first lieutenant Tenth regiment; First Lieutenant E. A. Chandler, Tenth regiment; Brevet Captain Sidney B. Smith, first lieutenant Twelfth regiment; First Lieutenant John D. Moore, Twelfth regiment; First Lieutenant James Hough, Thirteenth regiment; First Lieutenant Joseph F. Allison, Sixteenth regiment; Brevet Major W. H. H. Holton, first lieutenant Sixteenth regiment; Brevet Major Oliver B. Gray, first lieutenant Sixteenth regiment; Brevet Captain Frank A. Osbourn, first lieutenant Sixteenth regiment; First Lieutenant George W. Rollins, Sixteenth regiment; First Lieutenant George S. Hawley, Eighteenth regiment; Brevet Major Jacob A. Remley, first lieutenant Eighteenth regiment; Brevet Major Frank R. Chase, first lieutenant Eighteenth regiment; Brevet Captain W. James Kay, first lieutenant Nineteenth regiment; First Lieutenant Daniel M. White, Nineteenth regiment; First Lieutenant James DeGray, Nineteenth regiment; Brevet Major Erastus W. Everson, first lieutenant Twentieth regiment; Brevet Captain A. B. Grunwell, first lieutenant Twenty-second regiment; First Lieutenant William H. Webster, Twenty-second regiment; Brevet Captain York A. Woodward, first lieutenant Twenty-fourth regiment; First Lieutenant William F. Martins (unassigned); First Lieutenant Montgomery S. Reed (unassigned); Brevet Captain Charles F. Rand, first lieutenant (unassigned); Brevet Major Henry F. Wallace, first lieutenant, (unassigned); Brevet Major William J. Harkishelmer, first lieutenant Twelfth regiment; Brevet First Lieutenant Joseph T. H. Hall, second lieutenant First regiment; Second Lieutenant Martin J. DeForest, Third regiment; Second Lieutenant Edwin W. Busby, Third regiment; Second Lieutenant Andrew G. Deacon, Fifth regiment; Second Lieutenant Ira D. McClary, Sixth regiment; Second Lieutenant James M. Johnson, Sixth regiment; Brevet Captain D. Jerome Connolly, second lieutenant Seventh regiment; Brevet Captain Hector Sears, second lieutenant Seventh regiment; Brevet Captain Benjamin F. Shaum, second lieutenant Seventh regiment; Brevet Major Edward L. Deane, second lieutenant Eighth regiment; Second Lieutenant Jesse B. Clinton, Eighth regiment; Brevet Captain Charles M. Hamilton, second lieutenant Ninth regiment; Second Lieutenant William N. Thompson, Ninth regiment; Brevet Captain Hiram L. Hunt, second lieutenant Ninth regiment; Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Predmore, Ninth regiment; Second Lieutenant Watson R. Wentworth, Ninth regiment; Second Lieutenant Louis W. Stevenson, Tenth regiment; Second Lieutenant Albert A. Metzner, Eleventh regiment; Brevet Captain William G. Vance, second lieutenant Eleventh regiment; Brevet Captain James F. Bolton, second lieutenant Thirteenth regiment; Brevet Captain Joseph F. Curren, second lieutenant Thirteenth regiment; Brevet Captain John F. Wilson, second lieutenant Fourteenth regiment; Second Lieutenant William L. Fernald, Fourteenth regiment; Second Lieutenant Eli H. Mix, Sixteenth regiment; Brevet Captain William A. McNulty, second lieutenant Sixteenth regiment; Second Lieutenant Morton Havens, Eighteenth regiment; Second Lieutenant Winfield S. Chase, Eighteenth regiment; Brevet Captain John H. Brough, second lieutenant Eighteenth regiment; Second Lieutenant Henry K. W. Ayres, Nineteenth regiment; Second Lieutenant Llewellyn Echelberry, Twentieth regiment; Second Lieutenant Marcellus L. Stearns, Twentieth regiment; Brevet

Captain John L. Graham, second lieutenant Twenty-first regiment; Brevet Captain Levi F. Burnett, second lieutenant Twenty-first regiment; Second Lieutenant Hiram F. Willis, Twenty-second regiment; Brevet Captain Benjamin C. Cook, second lieutenant Twenty-fourth regiment; Brevet Captain Richard Folles, second lieutenant Sixteenth regiment; Second Lieutenant Thomas D. McAlpine (unassigned); Second Lieutenant P. P. Bergovin, Seventy-fifth Company, Second battalion.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 511, paragraph 10, from this office, dated December 4, 1867, as accepts the resignation of Captain Leroy L. Janes, Second U. S. Artillery, to take effect February 1, 1868, is hereby amended to take effect December 9, 1867.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: First Lieutenant Robert Miller, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, December 20, 1867; First Lieutenant A. S. Matthews, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, December 9, 1867.

So much of paragraph 23 of Special Orders No. 501, November 21, 1867, from this office, as directs the department commander to order Battery E, First U. S. Artillery, to report to the commanding officer Fort Monroe, is hereby revoked, and he will order Battery G, First U. S. Artillery, to report in its place.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 73, November 16, 1867, from Headquarters Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, assigning Captain Charles W. Miner of that regiment, to Company I, is hereby confirmed.

Wednesday, December 11th.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following named officers: Brevet Major George B. Rodney, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days; Brevet Captain Samuel Peeples, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, for six months.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 117, November 27, 1867, from Headquarters Twentieth U. S. Infantry, as amended Special Orders No. 106, current series, from the same headquarters, so as to assign Second Lieutenant Wharton White, of that regiment, to Company G, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 117, November 27, 1867, from Headquarters Twentieth U. S. Infantry, as transferred Second Lieutenant Wharton White, of that regiment, from Company G to Company C, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 59, November 15, 1867, from Headquarters Sixth U. S. Infantry, as assigned Second Lieutenant Richard T. Jacob, Jr., of that regiment, to Company E, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 22, November 23, 1867, from Headquarters Twentieth U. S. Infantry, assigning the following named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Captain John McIntosh to Company F; First Lieutenant Charles B. Clarke to Company I; First Lieutenant Charles Robinett, to Company C; First Lieutenant Louis M. Morris, brevet captain, to Company K; First Lieutenant George E. Viall, to Company B.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles M. Edwards, Tenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 137, November 19, 1867, from Headquarters, Department of Dakota, is hereby extended forty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 43, November 28, 1867, from Headquarters, Second U. S. Infantry, transferring Second Lieutenant Joshua N. Danforth, of that regiment, from Company I, to Company D, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 43, November 28, 1867, from Headquarters, Second U. S. Infantry, transferring Second Lieutenant Charles C. de Rudis, of that regiment from Company H to Company F, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 43, November 28, 1867, from Headquarters, Second U. S. Infantry, assigning the following named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant John K. Waring, to Company E; Second Lieutenant Frank Taylor, to Company B.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to make application for an extension of the same, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Ephraim Williams, Fifth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the President, Brevet Colonel Llewellyn Jones, U. S. Army (retired), is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, or the officer designated by him to receive them, the recruiting property and funds for which he is responsible, and proceed to his home.

Thursday, December 12th.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, his services being no longer required, Captain Samuel R. Hamill (brevet colonel), assistant quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect March 1, 1868.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 52, September 26, 1867, from Headquarters Sixth U. S. Infantry, as assigned First Lieutenant W. W. Fleming, of that regiment, to Company A, is hereby confirmed.

Second Lieutenant John Q. Adams, First U. S. Cavalry, will join his regiment in the Department of Columbia, via the Isthmus of Panama. The usual advance mileage will be paid him.

Permission to avail himself of the leave of absence for three months to which he was entitled as a cadet of

the Military Academy, and of which he has not taken advantage, is hereby granted Captain Garrett J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers.

In addition to his present duties, First Lieutenant B. D. Green, Corps of Engineers, will assume charge of the recruiting duties of Captain Garrett J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, at Detroit, Michigan, during his absence on the leave granted him by Special Orders No. 518, December 12, 1867, from this office.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Wolverton, assistant surgeon, in Special Orders No. 510, December 3, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days.

Assistant Surgeon G. H. T. F. Axt (recently appointed) will report by letter to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of California, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 72, November 16, 1867, from Headquarters Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, as transferred Second Lieutenant Thomas P. O'Reilly, of that regiment, from Company A to Company E, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 50, November 15, 1867, from Headquarters Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, as assigned Second Lieutenant J. H. Todd, of that regiment, to Company D, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War so much of General Orders No. 50, November 15, 1867, from Headquarters Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, as transferred Second Lieutenant J. H. Todd of that regiment from Company D to Company B, is hereby confirmed.

So much of Special Order No. 479, October 26, 1867, from this office, as granted Brevet Major Theodore J. Eckerson, assistant quartermaster, permission to delay reporting to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster, Fourth Military District, for ninety days, is hereby so amended as to grant him permission to delay reporting to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster, fourth military district, for ninety days from October 26, 1867.

By direction of the Secretary of War Second Lieutenant Wells S. Bailey, Ninth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby mustered out and discharged the service of the United States, to date December 15, 1867. Objection exists to his re-entering the service. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the pay department that he is not indebted to the Government, and until he shall have satisfactorily accounted for the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-five cents, money received for apprenticing colored children, which he has appropriated to his own use, and for the sum of four dollars and ninety cents, amount which he deducted from the bounty due a colored soldier.

Friday, Dec. 13th.

The leave of absence granted Captain A. R. Nininger, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 183, November 15, 1867, from Headquarters, Fourth Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

Saturday, December 14th.

So much of Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 514, December 7, 1867, from this office as granted Second Lieutenant Louis Schonborn, Third U. S. Infantry, leave of absence for thirty days, is hereby revoked, and he will continue on duty in this office until January 4, 1868, when he will join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

By direction of the Secretary of War, one hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents will be stopped against any pay now due or that may become due First Lieutenant L. Nolen, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, being an amount erroneously paid him by Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. McFerran, Deputy Quartermaster General, Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., for per diem while attending a Court-martial convened at Reynolds Barracks, Washington, D. C., under Special Orders No. 4, January 5, 1867, from Headquarters Department of Washington.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, at 12 o'clock m., on the 19th day of December, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major Amos Stickney, captain Corps of Engineers; Brevet Major A. H. Burnham, captain Corps of Engineers; Captain Asa H. Holgate, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant C. E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Thomas Turtle, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant Charles F. Powell, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant F. A. Hinman, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant F. A. Mahan, Corps of Engineers, judge-advocate of the court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

The extension of the leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Carlton, captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 512, December 5, 1867, from this office, is hereby further extended to April 1, 1868.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Frank W. Paul, Twenty-Fourth U. S. Infantry (now brevet captain), in Special Orders No. 165, October 25, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended ten days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the stoppage against the pay of Brevet Major D. H. Kinzie, Fifth U. S. Artillery, directed by paragraph 12, Special Orders No. 445, September 17, 1867, from this office, will be removed, he having rendered to this office his recruiting accounts for January, 1867.

Monday, December 16th.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to date from the 14th instant, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McNett, captain Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

The superintendent general recruiting service will prepare a detachment of one hundred recruits from those disposable at depots and forward it, under proper charge,

to Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to the Thirty-third U. S. Infantry. The following mechanics, or such portion of them as may be disposable at the time of forwarding the detachment, will be included therein: twenty-five carpenters, six masons, eight blacksmiths and sixteen tailors.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 58, December 4, 1867, from Headquarters, Third U. S. Infantry, as assigned Second Lieutenant William N. Williams, of that regiment, to Company B, is hereby confirmed.

A Board of Examination having found Brevet Colonel W. M. Kilgour, captain Forty-first U. S. Infantry, "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity is the result of a gunshot wound received at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and that said incapacity existed before he was commissioned in the Army, July 28, 1866," the President directs that in accordance with Section 17 of the Act of Congress approved August 3, 1861, he be wholly retired from the service with one year's pay and allowances, and that his name be henceforward omitted from the Army Register.

The superintendent general recruiting service will prepare and forward, under proper charge, to Fort Monroe, Virginia, a detachment of forty-one recruits, for assignment as follows: Company F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, thirty-one recruits; Company A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, eight recruits; Company C, Fifth U. S. Artillery, two recruits. The recruits will be of the class referred to in the fourth clause of paragraph 1, General Orders No. 99, Adjutant-General's Office, November 13, 1867.

The superintendent general recruiting service will prepare a detachment of seventy-five recruits, for assignment to Company K, Second U. S. Artillery, and hold it in readiness at depot until the arrival in New York city from California, of the officers of said company, when the detachment will be placed in their charge and forwarded to Fort Monroe, Virginia. The recruits will be of the class referred to in the fourth clause of paragraph 1, General Orders No. 99, Adjutant-General's Office, November 13, 1867.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE *Don* was at St. Croix on the 7th instant.

ADMIRAL Farragut, in the *Franklin* arrived at Gibraltar from Lisbon on the 24th ult.

THE *Shammut* was daily expected at St. Thomas, from Aspinwall, she having been relieved by the gunboat *Marblehead*.

THE flagship *Susquehanna* was at St. Thomas on the 5th instant, and expected to sail for Guadalupe on the 7th, and to return about the 21st inst.

THE U. S. steamer *Don*, Commander Chandler, was at St. Croix on the 4th; she had lost five men from fever; the ship had been fumigated, and it was thought no more cases would occur.

THE *Shammut*, Lieutenant-Commander Stone, arrived at Aspinwall on the 9th instant, having lost her foremast in a heavy gale off Carthage, when bound to St. Thomas to the relief of the crews of the United States vessels recently lost in that vicinity. The *Shammut* will sail for Havana to await orders from the Department.

COMMODORE James Alden, commanding the U. S. steamer *Minnesota*, in a dispatch bearing date, Funchal, Madeira, November 23d, reports his arrival at that place, having left Gibraltar on the 14th of that month, being detained four days at Tangier by bad weather. He was to sail in a few days for the West Indies and Aspinwall. All on board were well.

THE *Susquehanna*, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, Captain D. M. Fairfax, arrived at New York on the 16th inst. from St. Thomas, with the remains of Rear-Admiral James Palmer, and Captain Burroughs, U. S. M. C. The admiral died on the morning of the 7th of yellow fever. The ship started north on the 7th with a number of cases, losing three of the crew by fever, and another by falling from aloft in a heavy gale. There were still several cases of yellow fever on board, but all convalescent. The vessel is out of coal, her machinery and boilers are crippled and her hull badly strained.

THE *Hartford*, flagship of Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, commanding the Asiatic squadron, arrived at Nagasaki, October 18th, from Hong Kong. The *Unadilla*, Lieutenant-Commander Francis H. Baker, the *Aroostook*, Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee, and the storeship *Supply*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward Conroy, were at Hong Kong on the 15th of October. The *Ashuelot*, Commander John C. Febiger, and the *Monocacy*, Commander S. P. Carter were at Shanghai the middle of October. The *Monocacy* was undergoing repairs to damages received in the recent typhoon. The *Shenandoah* was at Yokama, Japan, October 24th. She was shortly to proceed to Yeddo.

FIFTEEN hundred men were discharged from the New York Navy-yard the first part of this week. It is expected that the Ordnance Department will discharge two hundred men on or about the 1st of next January. Steam was gotten up the other day on the Rebel torpedo boat, which is in the Park, near the Lyceum, but the attempts to make the propeller revolve were unsuccessful. The work being done at the yard, outside of repairs, etc., is chiefly confined to the *Moshulu* and the *Java*. The engines of the *Wampanoag* are still being tested at the dock, and considerable difficulty is said to occur from the heating of the brasses. We have no information as to when she is expected to make her sea trial.

NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The *Contoocook* is fitting for sea; a large number of riggers and joiners are at work on her, and it is expected that she will be

ready by February next. The *Speedwell* is in dock, and will have a new propeller before coming out. Work on the *Algoma* is rapidly progressing. A large building of corrugated iron is being erected for a boiler shop. Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Jones, U. S. Marine Corps, has been detached from duty on this station, and Major Thomas Y. Field, United States Marine Corps, has reported for the command of Marine barracks. First Lieutenant L. P. French, U. S. Marine Corps, has also been detached. Midshipman M. R. S. Mackenzie has reported for temporary ordnance duty.

THE U. S. steamer *De Soto* reported as lost at St. Thomas, arrived at Hampton Roads on the 12th December, seven days from St. Thomas, having as passengers, Gov. Edward Carstensen, His Danish Majesty's commissioner, and suite; and Dr. Charles Hawley, U. S. commissioner; also, thirteen officers and one hundred and twenty-seven men of the crew of the *Monongahela*, which was lost at St. Croix. The *De Soto* was severely injured by the earthquake; her keel was torn off for a distance of thirty-five feet, and she was otherwise injured; divers were employed to stop the leak, and they reduced it from 10,000 to 2,000 gallons per hour. The commodore and commissioners left for Washington the evening of the 12th. The following is a list of the officers of the *De Soto*: Commodore, C. S. Boggs; lieutenant commander, G. W. Sumner; acting masters, T. N. Meyer, William Budd; ensigns, John Barrett, David Hall; mates, T. W. Jones, J. L. Blauvelt, H. C. Fuller; surgeon, D. Kindleberger; passed-assistant surgeon, B. H. Kidder; passed assistant paymaster, Frank Clarke; chief engineer, G. F. Hebard; first assistant engineer, Edwin L. Thorpe; second assistant engineers, C. C. Koehl, W. J. Barrington; third assistant engineers, W. H. Barclay, C. G. B. Dudley, Alex. Dempster; commodore's clerk, John D. Boggs; paymaster's clerk, Dennis Brennan; second lieutenant marines, H. R. Bigelow; boatswain, Ansel Keene; gunner, Charles Earnshaw; sailmaker, W. N. Maul.

THE following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department, from Commander Earl English, commanding the U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, Singapore Roads, October 8, 1867, viz.: I have the honor to inform the department of my arrival here on the 6th inst., from Bombay, which port I left on September 18th. On the morning of my departure her British Majesty's frigate *Octavia* came in from Muscat, having on board Syed Toorkee, the uncle of Syed Selim, the present Sultan, who, as I mentioned in my letter to the department from Bombay, was threatening Muscat with an armed force at the time of my visit to that place. It appears that he subsequently took Multres, a city distant about three miles from Muscat, whereupon the Sultan became alarmed, and invoked the mediation of the British authorities, by whose aid he succeeded in negotiating a treaty to the effect that Syed Toorkee should leave Arabia for Bombay, and remain there in consideration of being paid a stipulated allowance by the Sultan, the Bombay Government agreeing to detain him so long as Syed Selim fulfils his part of the agreement. On my arrival here I found in port the U. S. steamers *Wachusett* and *Wyoming*. The former vessel left yesterday for home, via the Cape of Good Hope; the latter will, likewise, start for the United States to-morrow. The U. S. storeship *Onward* is now on her way up the China Sea to Hong Kong, having passed through the Strait of Sunda a few days since. I shall leave shortly for Hong Kong. The health of the officers and crew of this vessel is very good.

THE following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps were confirmed by the Senate of the United States on the 13th instant, viz.: Captain Theodore P. Greene to be a commodore in the Navy, on the active list, from the 24th of July, 1867, vice Commodore T. A. Hunt, transferred to the retired list; Commander Egbert Thompson to be a captain in the Navy, on the active list, from the 24th July, 1867, vice Captain Theodore P. Greene, nominated for promotion; Lieutenant-Commander Francis H. Baker to be a commander, on the active list, from the 24th July, 1867, vice Commander Egbert Thompson, nominated for promotion; Lieutenant-Commander Austin Pendergrast to be a commander in the Navy, on the active list, from the 31st of August, 1867, vice Commander George W. Young, deceased; Passed Assistant Surgeon Adolph A. Hoehling to be a surgeon in the Navy, on the active list, from the 2d of October, 1867, vice Surgeon Henry F. McSherry, deceased; William H. Bowen, of Rhode Island, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 22d of July, 1867, to fill a vacancy; Adam Frank, of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 26th September, 1867, to fill a vacancy; Alfred Griffith, of Maryland, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 16th October, 1867, to fill a vacancy; Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 10th of May, 1867, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster F. C. Imlay, whose appointment has been revoked; Assistant Paymaster Edward N. Whitehouse to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 6th of September, 1867, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster J. W. Fairfield, deceased; First Lieutenant William J. Squires to be a captain in the Marine Corps, from the 24th of August, 1867, vice William H. Hall, deceased; Second Lieutenant Israel H. Washburne to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 29th of August, 1867, vice First Lieutenant William J. Squires, nominated for promotion.

A NEW YORK paper publishes a special dispatch from Havana, to the effect that the Spanish Government has offered, through our Minister at Madrid, to sell to the United States the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The price asked is one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, in gold, payable in three equal instalments, the first payment to be made when the treaty is signed, the second, one year thereafter, and the last at the end of six years. The inhabitants of those islands are represented as being generally in favor of transferring their allegiance.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

the Officers of the late Army of the Cumberland:

GENTLEMEN: Having been addressed by many of our former comrades from all portions of the country, in relation to the formation of an organization to be known as the "Society of the Army of the Cumberland," we have finally deemed it best to issue a circular, suggesting that immediate action be taken for the speedy consummation of this most honorable and desirable project.

We owe it to ourselves—to the country at large—to the truths of history—to the memories of the dead heroes who went down at our sides on every sticky field where the banners of the "Army of the Cumberland" waved in the forefront of the battle—to the maimed veterans all over the land—to the sanctified ties formed in those bitter days which brought out the manhood and stern metal of the nation, that we no longer neglect so imperative a duty, and one that our noble twin "Army of the Tennessee" has long since performed in a manner so creditable to its own proud record.

Not only the historic past, with its blended memories of exultant triumph and hallowed sadness, but the vital interest of the present and the coming future, which "no man may know," every impulse of the heart, every sentiment of patriotism, every principle of wisdom and of manhood, make it incumbent upon us that this matter be no longer deferred. It is needless, however, to multiply words on this subject.

The lustrous remembrances of Chickamauga, Stone River, Franklin, Perryville, Nashville, and other fields of glory where our columns faced the horrors of a rebellious war, speak for it most forcefully. Your own memories, your own hearts, will plead most eloquently and effectively in its behalf.

In the furtherance of this object, therefore, we respectfully suggest that all officers of the late "Army of the Cumberland," wherever they are, and whatever their occupation, who can possibly do so, will meet in convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 6, 1868.

Let us be laggards no longer. Our path is clear, and honor and duty alike beckon us to follow it.

William D. Whipple, brevet major-general; R. W. Johnson, major-general; W. T. Ward, brevet major-general; G. P. Thurston, brevet brigadier-general; Henry Stone, brevet brigadier-general; E. A. Otis, captain.

NAVAL LIFE INSURANCE.

At a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, of the State of Pennsylvania, Military Order Loyal Legion of the United States, held at headquarters, No 1,103 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 4th instant, the proposed bill, entitled "An act making further provision for widows and heirs of officers of the Navy, and for establishing naval life insurance," submitted by Captain John Guest, U. S. Navy, at the stated meeting held on the 13th ultimo, after having been referred to a special committee, consisting of Commodore William H. Gardner, U. S. N., Captain John P. Gillis, U. S. N., Captain James Lewis, U. S. M. C., and Colonel and Brevet Major-General George H. Crossman, U. S. A., and by them examined and carefully considered, was unanimously approved.

The Commandery, acting under the provisions of Article III. of the Constitution, to wit: "The objects of the order shall be * * * to advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States," * * * "and to extend all possible relief to their widows and children," * * * thereupon

Resolved, That a memorial be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, earnestly and respectfully urging that the above act may become a law.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16, 1867.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Arbuckle, C. T., on Monday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Captain J. W. Walsh, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain R. Gray, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant R. H. Platt, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. Carland, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. E. Nordstrom, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant C. D. Lyon, Sixth U. S. Infantry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGINEERS AS REAR ADMIRALS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Mr. Isherwood has made his report to the Secretary of the Navy for the year 1867. After summing up the work of the Steam Bureau (which seems, according to Mr. Isherwood's ideas, to have been successfully conducted), he closes his report with a stirring appeal to the honorable Secretary of the Navy to clothe the higher grades of engineers with more rank, and Mr. Isherwood himself requests to be adorned with the lace of a rear admiral!

I will leave it to that department of your paper which attends to steam matters to review Mr. Isherwood's report on steam machinery and performances of vessels, for I know no authority that seems so fully able to appreciate Mr. Isherwood and all his failures as the one alluded to.

It is because your paper has so fearlessly exposed the defects of the steam department of our Navy as conducted by the chief of the Bureau that I now ask your indulgence to publish a few facts that will rather disconcert Mr. Isherwood's arguments in favor of the expansion of the steam department in any shape. The Navy generally have read with great pleasure the many articles that have, from time to time, appeared in your journal, exposing the reckless assertions, to say nothing of the ignorance, of Mr. Isherwood & Co. The Navy has been almost ruined by what Isherwood calls the application of *new discoveries in physical science* (!), and if such a thing as foreign war should unfortunately be forced

upon us we should have to recall every vessel we have abroad. There is not one of them that is fit for naval purposes. For all the mischief Mr. Isherwood has done the Navy, he now comes forward and boldly claims the rank of rear admiral for himself and that of commodore for the various satellites revolving around him. He verifies an old saying, "Give a beggar a horse and he will ride to the devil."

The rank of admiral, in all services, is held by those who have been educated up to command and organize fleets and lead them into battle, or who have been distinguished for their conduct in war, or have performed some very eminent service for their country. We would boldly ask, can Mr. Isherwood do any of these things, or has he done them, or can he show any reason (beyond his own wishes) why the merit should be taken from the grades of admirals by foisting him up to a place he nor any other engineer can lay rightful claim to.

If Mr. Isherwood can bring proof that he has met with a single success according to the opinions of those officers who have to command ships at sea I will give him all due credit for it, but not until then.

He has been the cause of our vessels of war being turned into steamers exclusively, and he has done it contrary to all the experience of other nations, and against the protests of our own line officers.

He still persists in claiming (in a specious kind of report) that the Navy is now and must ever be exclusively a steam navy, "depending for all its efficiency to be derived from prompt, certain, and rapid locomotion on its engineer corps."

The line officers are extremely anxious to know what part they are to play in the programme arranged by Mr. Isherwood?

We have often heard it stated by a distinguished official of the Navy Department that the day would come when the engineer corps would command all of our ships, but we did not expect to see it undertaken so soon by Mr. Isherwood's monopolizing all the claims for naval efficiency for the engineer corps.

Mr. Isherwood's calculations and assertions are at all times subject to severe criticism, and in steam, as well as in other matters, he runs clear off the track.

He asserts that the rank of rear-admiral is given to the engineer-in-chief in the French navy, or the person whose functions correspond with those of our chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

This statement is absolutely erroneous. The rank mentioned is given to Monsieur Ronblou de Lavrignais, a man of very great scientific attainments, who is the constructor of the French navy and a member of the board of admirals, a gentleman who would not feel complimented if told that his functions were the same as Mr. Isherwood's.

M. de Lavrignais has gone through the highest scientific schools of France. Beside this, he has spent a lifetime in the French navy, devoting his time to applied dynamics and all the details relating to the construction of ships and the building of steam engines. How far he is ahead of anything we have ever done in our steam department can be easily judged from the beautiful specimens of iron ships belonging to the French marine and the great speed of fourteen and fifteen knots attained by their heaviest vessels.

Meanwhile, Mr. Isherwood and Mr. Moore are jubilant over a ten-knot speed attained by the *Franklin*, which is by far the best-modelled frigate in our Navy, or, perhaps, in the world—a ship that can make twelve or fourteen knots under sail alone, with a royal breeze.

The *Franklin* should have made thirteen and a half knots under steam in ordinary weather, with her great weight of machinery properly apportioned.

It is not only by his reckless extravagance in the equipments and failures of his engines that Mr. Isherwood has crippled the Navy, but also by causing the retention in the service of so large a force of engineers at a time when the country is groaning under an oppressive taxation, and when every department of the Government should be cut down to its minimum.

While the great navy of France has only 122 engineers, the little navy of the United States has 641. Every expedient has been resorted to to fill up our Navy with engineers, to enable M. Isherwood to use their influence to make himself a rear-admiral. Every machine-shop at our navy-yards is filled to repletion with engineers and assistants. Every vessel fitting out has ten or a dozen assistants looking on. The *Wampanoag* (Mr. Isherwood's favorite vessel, with geared engines) has twenty-four engineers looking on and superintending the "preliminary trial" at the dock, where the said *Wampanoag*, like other steam failures, is burning up coal to the tune of many thousands of dollars.

"O ye gods and little fishes!" will the country ever learn wisdom, or will the Government ever cease to place Isherwood at the head of Steam Bureaus?

In Mr. Isherwood's desire to make the influence of the corps felt, he has 151 engineers on waiting orders, or employed on *special service* alone—a number equal to the whole number of engineers in the French Navy, although he asserts that it is difficult to find engineers to perform the requisite duties.

Is it for this spirit of economy that Mr. Isherwood wants to be made a rear-admiral?

I cannot, without making this article too long, undertake to refer to even half what I should like to; but one little matter is worth noticing, and it may induce Congress to give Mr. Isherwood the rank he asks for.

The appropriation for the pay of all the commissioned and warrant officers in the Navy, including mileage and transportation, amounts to \$6,100,000. Out of this sum the engineer corps receives, in *pay alone*, \$1,182,000, one-fifth of the whole naval pay and travelling expenses. The steam estimates for a time of peace (for 1868 and the balance of 1867) amount to \$9,755,320. Add to this one million dollars' worth of coal, for what Mr. Isherwood calls the exclusive steam Navy. This coal has to be expended because few of our ships have proper sailing power. The engineer department alone foots up nearly eleven millions of dollars, and for what is all this money expended? Is it to show off in foreign ports a

lot of hybrid men-of-war, which are the laughing stock of all who see them?

The country cannot stand Mr. Isherwood. He is too costly an elephant; we cannot afford to make him a rear-admiral yet awhile, nor give him any rank beyond what he already has. The expenses of his department alone are now as great as those of our whole Navy before the war, and we have nothing to show for our money. No wonder that, with such reckless bureau officers, the expenditures of the Navy foot up \$47,000,000.

It must not be understood that with his \$11,000,000 Mr. Isherwood is going to build anything, or make additions to the Navy. The amount of \$11,000,000 is merely the neat little sum he expends for stores, experiments, red tape, and the support of his department generally, and we have not the smallest doubt but that Congress, when it understands the question, will not only grant Mr. Isherwood the highest rank in the Navy, but will be surprised at the *modesty* which prevented his making a larger demand upon them, "one so well supported by reason that no one could possibly object to it!" Well, if ever there was a weak claim it is this one of Mr. Isherwood's! His claim for speed for the *Franklin*, *Guerriere*, and others, is weak enough, but his claim for the rank of rear-admiral beats all we ever heard of.

His whole report is worse than disengenuous, and well worthy the source from which it emanates. The claims put forward for the engineer corps are so remarkable that we cannot help touching a little upon them at the risk of being prosy. It will be quite news to the Navy to be informed that "on the engineers depended the efficiency of the different squadrons during the war, and they alone were actively employed in overcoming the material resources of Great Britain," and that there was nothing due to other officers or to our private machine shops, "upon which," according to Mr. Isherwood, "the country cannot rely during a war;" in fact, that it was big Indian Isherwood who killed cock robin, and is now only waiting for a grateful country to cover him with a mantle of glory.

If it was worth while to go into the argument, it could be shown that Mr. Isherwood has a much higher rank now than he is entitled to. He ranks with a commodore, yet the youngest officer of that grade has been sixteen years longer in the service than Mr. Isherwood, and seen nineteen years more sea service. Even the oldest commander on the list has been five years longer in the service than Mr. Isherwood, and has seen eleven years more sea service.

Many, or nearly all the grades of line officers have been engaged in most of the battles of the war, freely offering their lives for their country. Meanwhile, Mr. Isherwood was comfortably located at home, at the head of a bureau, where, by his blunders and mismanagement, he has done more than his share in fixing upon the nation the magnificent public debt, which (with Jay Cook & Company) he may think a national blessing. Never once has Mr. Isherwood heard the whistle of a hostile shot, or placed himself where he could strike a blow for his country. His monuments are the lumbering craft that may be seen now and then, slowly wending their way up and down Long Island Sound. They were sold out of the service in the hope that they would be lost to history. Others are to be seen in the big canoes loaded down with Mr. Isherwood's machinery, which was contracted for at so much per pound. These still lie at our docks, attesting the unskilfulness of the would-be rear-admiral, and their own unfitness for anything, owing alone to the want of proper machinery. Now and then we receive accounts of the safe arrival at distant ports of vessels long given up by friends and relatives, that have endeavored to find their way across the ocean under sail, few or none of them being able to steam or carry coal for (even moderate steaming) more than ten days. In five years there will not be one of these vessels left fit for use in the Navy, and Mr. Isherwood will be able to treat them as he did the *Idaho*, viz.: Remove his engines from the hulls and break them up, and convert the hulls into store and hospital ships at Nagasaki, where the wondering Japanese can have time to examine and admire our models at their leisure. If Mr. Isherwood, who actually ranks with a captain on the register, and with a commodore as head of the steam bureau; complains of injustice done him and his corps, what must we think of the injustice done to the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, who is a captain in the Navy, and who, owing to a ukase of the department, is out-ranked by an engineer captain, Mr. Isherwood. In the case of the captain of ordnance, the Navy never had any cause to complain of his department, from the beginning to the ending of the war, and he was untiring in his labor of supplying our large fleets with the material of war, while in the case of the chief of the Steam Bureau, Mr. Isherwood, commenced and ended with failures.

On the whole, Mr. Isherwood's report is, for him, a singularly modest production, and a curiosity of its kind, and we would advise the lovers of the "curiousities of literature," to obtain it without delay, and post themselves up on the claims of Mr. Isherwood to a rear-admiralship.

As Mr. Isherwood has referred to the French system, I beg leave to insert for his information, the engineer organization of the French navy: One *inspector general*, who is called naval constructor, and has the superintendence of building ships and engines; directors of naval construction, first class five, second class six—total eleven; engineers of the navy, first class twenty, second class twenty—total forty; sub-engineers of the navy, first class twenty-eight, second class twenty-eight, third class fourteen—total seventy. Aggregate, one hundred and twenty-two.

In addition to the above there are attached to the French navy: Mechanics, in chief, two, of the first class eight, of the second class thirty—total forty.

The entire pay of the engineers in the French navy is one million two hundred and sixty-five thousand francs, two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars, or nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars less than the pay of our engineers.

EO NOMINE.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have a few suggestions as to Courts-martial which I think, if adopted, will have a good effect upon the discipline of the Army.

Punish all crimes and misdemeanors, committed by officers or soldiers, by a military court. There is nothing which an officer or soldier can do that is forbidden by civil law, that could not be brought before a Court-martial, except for the "custom of the service." All that is required is to change the "custom."

Further, when an officer is dismissed by the sentence of a General Court-martial, and the proceedings, findings and sentence have been approved by the President, let that be an end of the case. An officer dismissed should be as dead to the service as though he had been dead and buried. If any injustice has been done let Congress, by law, provide for his restoration. But before any application can be made have the case carefully examined by some tribunal provided for the purpose. We all know that Courts-martial, as a rule, are lenient to officers, and the restoration of officers who have been justly dismissed tends to injure the service. Indeed, I believe it would be much better for all of us, if we construed "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," as embracing many more faults or weaknesses than we do. The first great work to accomplish is to have all officers gentlemen. When that is done we will have an Army of which we can all be proud.

The next is to have justice administered promptly. In order to do so we must change our mode of calling Courts-martial. I suggest the following courts: 1. General Court-martial; 2. District Court-martial; 3. Garrison Court-martial; 4. Field Officers' Court-martial; 5. Provost Court-martial.

1. General Courts-martial may be convened by the commander of a department, army, corps, division, or separate brigade, without regard to the rank of the commander; and, also, by any general officer of the Army, when so authorized in orders by the department or Army commander. Such courts to consist of thirteen members and a judge-advocate—all commissioned officers—and, to be legal, at least seven members must be present—the court to have jurisdiction as now provided.

2. District Courts-martial may be convened by the commanding officer of a district, established by orders from Department or Army Headquarters—or the commanding officer of a detachment of troops in the field, consisting of at least five companies. Said courts to consist of nine members and a judge-advocate—all commissioned officers. If less than five and the judge-advocate are present, the court cannot act. This court to have jurisdiction over all but commissioned officers. All sentences, except death or discharge, to be carried into effect upon the approval of the proceedings of the court by the officer ordering the same. Sentences of death or discharge to require the approval of the Department or Army commander.

3. Garrison Courts-martial may be convened by the commanding officer of a post or of a detachment in the field, and shall consist of three commissioned officers, the junior member to be recorder. This court shall have jurisdiction over enlisted men and camp-followers, and shall not sentence them to exceeding three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or solitary confinement, and forfeiture of pay for the same period of time, at its discretion.

4. Field Officers' Courts-martial may, when a regiment is serving in the field, be detailed, as now provided by law. Shall only be used in the field—not at a military post. Limit of punishment as now—thirty days imprisonment, and forfeiture of pay for same period.

5. Provost Marshal's Courts-martial. The commanding officer of all organized brigades, divisions, corps, or armies, to detail a field officer as provost marshal, who shall hold court daily, if necessary, and punish at their discretion, limited as a field officers' court. Sentences to be approved by the officer appointing, or having the power to appoint, the provost marshal.

When the court acquits a prisoner he shall, before the final adjournment of the court be so notified and released from arrest and restored to duty. Should the proceedings of the court be returned for any irregularities, or other cause, and the court, after examination, changes their decision, the release by the court shall not be a bar to punishment. This should be done even now, because as the law stands men are kept in confinement and at hard labor until the proceedings of the court are promulgated. If it was only a few days it would not matter; but where it is five or six months it is a great wrong, especially so where the prisoner had to wait some three or four months before trial.

Again, an officer preferring charges, or ordering them to be preferred, should not be allowed to detail the court or approve the sentence. This should be done in all cases by the next higher commander. It is so provided for General Court-martial now. But I have known instances where a field officer arrested a soldier, ordered charges preferred against him, and tried him! Who will call that justice?

The reviewing authority should be permitted to mitigate sentences in all cases where he is authorized to carry them into execution. And if the sentence is to be executed while the prisoner is under his command, he may remit at any time the unexpired portion. All officers of superior rank, as a district, department, or army commander, may at all times act upon the proceedings of courts called or reviewed by officers under their command, and may pardon, remit, or mitigate sentences at their discretion.

Then provide a few military prisons, where incorrigible cases and deserters could be sent and punished, and I believe we can maintain discipline as it should be. All persons having over one year to serve should be sent to a military prison, and not kept in the guard-house with other prisoners. Indeed, I think guard-houses should be so constructed that men who had not been tried, or were awaiting sentence, should not mix with

those who were undergoing sentence of Court-martial. The regulation requiring members of a Court-martial to wear full uniform, to be enforced in all courts. NOVEMBER 17, 1867. MONTANA.

THE OBSERVATION OF SUNDAY IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have read with pleasure the communication of "Sabbatarian." Something certainly should be done to bring about a better observance of the Sabbath in the Army. Much that is derelict in morals and manners can be traced to its neglect. Whatever free-thinkers may say, and minds untrammelled by revealed religion may think, much of the mere respectability of a man depends on an observance of the Sabbath. In civil life this can be at once determined by a walk through the streets of a city on Sunday. The freest-thinker will not go there to pick out his reliable men, or the sons of reliable men. It would be very useless to order men to love the Saviour, but they certainly can be made to respect this in others.

I know an officer who always had a show-drill on Sunday morning, and called it an inspection. Men, in their finest dress clothes in a mounted command, were made to cover themselves with dust and sweat, and he called it a little exercise. He never drilled his men on foot when they could be mounted, and never, in fact, except Sunday morning. You can imagine the drill—swearing, anger, and reprehension on the part of the commander; fright, bitterness, and stubbornness on the part of the men. All this done, and called Sunday morning inspection.

The case is not dissimilar when Sunday morning is selected in which to correct all the neglects of the week. Men standing up two hours under inspection to be told of all their improprieties is bad enough of a Sunday morning, but for the good men that need no correction it is an agonizing and unjust punishment.

I know it is hard to create and form, easy to criticize. But cannot some anti-growler propose and effect a remedy for this crying abuse. I want to go to church regularly with my family—must leave at half-past nine; nay, nay, Sunday morning inspection. Not a man, however religiously disposed, can attend morning service. If every post could have its chaplains, and of all denominations, this might easily be arranged, but few posts have even one.

The fact is that every officer and man of a command, except the guard, should be made to attend divine worship. All that are Romans, Anglicans, or Jews, or who may have conscientious scruples about worshipping with denominations other than their own, to be marched to their respective places of worship, the remainder to be taken alternately to such houses as will receive them. This, of course, when churches are attainable. Where there is no church, nor chaplain, the post commander should himself read, or cause to be read by a proper person, the prayers of some liturgical church. Those who could not conscientiously join in the service should be confined to their quarters in the mean time while others worshipped. This to be equally binding on officer and man. LINEA.

FORT HAMILTON VILLAGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have been spending a few days at the bustling and thriving village of Fort Hamilton. You must be very desirous of knowing something about this interesting locality, so long and so intimately connected with the Army. No better time than the present could be taken in which to describe it, as its rapid growth may soon entirely change its ancient aspect, and the multiplicity of the new French cottages and ornamental gardens obliterate the time-honored landmarks around which linger such romantic associations.

You will remember that this village was for a long time the headquarters of the gallant—th Infantry. In those days music, dancing, and flirting, were interspersed with other occupations that were none the less duties, though of a graver and more professional sort, such as drills, guard-mounting and Court-martial. The villagers yet speak in terms of praise of the officers of that truly fine regiment, and are still grateful for their contributions to the gayety of the place. Though that gayety has but slightly decreased, the present garrison is spoken of by the same people as being almost entirely absorbed in professional studies pertaining to their arm—the artillery. Those studies, comprising as they do the higher branches of military art, such as the ballistic pendulum, Navet's machine, the value of degrees and minutes, the geography of our territories, and the smoothly flowing chapters of DuParcy, fill up the day, while the night is occupied in the solution of astronomical problems. The members of this regiment are reported as frequently seen walking with books under their arms, and their pale, intelligent features, cast in a mold of abstraction. The recent order cutting down artillery companies to fifty men has given a fresh impetus to these studies, for it is quite evident that to keep the standard of efficiency up to the required mark, fifty men and officers must now know as much as was formerly expected of one hundred and fifty. All this makes little difference to the inhabitants of the village, who appear to have a wealth of enjoyment within themselves; not to mention sewing-circles, orphan fairs, and getting up subscriptions for new organs for the numerous churches, they are frequently seen assembling on the banks that overlook the Narrows, and there watching the sunsets, or amicably grouped listening to the music of the guitar and banjo, while troops of their beautifully dressed children disport themselves on the beach below, among the boats and fishermen. Then, too, balls and soirees among the lower orders are of almost daily occurrence—and though the good Catholic priest has on more than one occasion protested against them from his pulpit as always terminating in a "shindy," he is mistaken, and his opposition can no doubt be traced to the well-known narrow-mindedness of his order. The recent achievement of the pedestrian Weston has set all the village walking, and as late as two in the morning you may meet men in

the streets returning from their promenades so fatigued that an erratic motion is imparted to their gait, which by prejudiced observers might be attributed to other causes.

The village is divided into two parts, Fort Hamilton proper, and Irish Town, better known by the less euphonious name of "Milk Bay." The latter place is the most hospitable one in the world, and though every man who lives there is known to vote the Democratic ticket whenever he can, yet the kindness extended to military men is perfectly marvellous, and very refreshing to those who, after fighting for their country, came home with the delusion that democrats and federal soldiers could not harmonize. I doubt whether a "demi-god in blue" can pass any door in "Milk Bay" without having a glass of spirits proffered him by the hospitable residents. I never saw anything so kind in my life. This universal hospitality would result in evil consequences were it not that the liquor is said to be "beyond suspicion," and I have no doubt it is.

To a foreign tourist the principal objects of interest in the town are, the post-office, the Hotel des Invalides, and the big 20-inch gun. The post-office I will leave undescribed, for, in the first instance, it is so superior to the beautiful buildings usually occupied by the Government for post-office purposes, that I could not do justice to the subject; and, in the second place, I desire to leave it as a pleasant little surprise for you in case you come this way.

With respect to the "big gun," I will simply state that it may yet prove a blessing in disguise, and its terrible voice awakening in thunder tones the slumbering echoes of Coney Island, indirectly soften into the tenderest choral and devotional harmonies. This magnificent result—I mean about the harmonies—is the masterly conception of one man and is to be achieved in this way: So many people are desirous of subscribing for the new organs that to avoid invidious comparisons of wealth indicated by the amounts of subscription, a scheme has been devised that will meet the approval of all, and probably buy organs enough to considerably raise the price of that useful religious instrument, profanely called by Spurgeon a "bundle of whistles." It is proposed then to advertise some fine day, as selected from the almanac, on which to fire the big gun, throwing 1000-pound shell. All the volunteers in New York will desire to witness the experiments. The generous directors of the horse railroads leading from Hamilton and Fulton ferries to the fort, will doubtless give over half the unusual earnings for that day to the engineer* or ordnance officer superintending the firing, who after deducting the expenses of the powder, shot, advertising, and drinks for the bands from the city, so that the Government will meet with no immediate loss on the occasion, will turn over to the combined churches of the village the balance of the proceeds, which they will divide most amicably and justly among themselves.

The Hotel des Invalides is a huge white building with a portico in front, and marks the terminus of the horse railroad before mentioned. Here is found a varied stock of goods exposed for sale, embracing anything you may desire from the cleaning materials for a soldier's "kit" down to yesterday's newspaper. On this porch you may see, any fine afternoon, about fifteen or twenty invalid soldiers, apparently just recovering from a typhoid state of fever, and "moistening their clay" with lemonade colored with blackberry or raspberry sirup, and watching the arrival and departure of the cars, whose rapid rate of travelling would astonish a man accustomed even to the swiftness of the London mail train.

The Government reserve, on which stands the fort, is bounded by a board fence which runs, or did run, entirely around the grounds. But this fence promised at one time to be a source of dissatisfaction to the people of "Milk Bay," who saw in it nothing but an aristocratic barrier between them and the garrison. Beside, they wanted to graze their cattle on the Government grounds, as has been the time-honored custom, thus securing the protection and advantages of residence in a town corporation with the lawless liberty of the frontiersman. The point was finally yielded, as it should have been in the first place, to the sovereign people, who now find in the board fence an unfailing source of firewood, and in the reserve a pasture-ground for their cattle. You can not imagine how peacefully picturesque the scene becomes at nightfall when the gayly-clad peasantry are seen driving their cows home, and in the distance the sportive goats jumping from the covered way to the crest of the glacis, are relieved against the purple sky. A casual observer might imagine that the soldiers are fond of rural pursuits, for they are sometimes seen dressed in the handsome blouse of the Communal Infantry of the twelfth century, apparently herding the cattle in place of their owners. Indeed, on one occasion they extended their good offices so far as to milk the cows; but the motive was misapprehended, and the kindness was in consequence not repeated.

The rural aspect of the government reserve is heightened by four or five fine gardens that look, as they are, like flourishing vegetable farms. A recent order to send the troops away just as they began to realize the fruits (or vegetables) of their labors, threw the gardeners into despair, and arrangements were at once entered into for making a donation of the vegetables, worth some hundreds of dollars, to the thriving orphan asylum of the village. Happily, or unhappily, the order was countermanded, and the potatoes and squashes saved, but it was bad for the orphans.

The politics of this lovely village, for the sake of harmony, is restricted to one shade—intense democracy. This favors unanimity of sentiment also on financial matters, such as "expansion" and the payment of 5-20 bonds in legal tenders—You can easily imagine then that the Freedmen would not thrive here. One unfortunate specimen of the "peculiar institution" tried it for a few days but at the end of a week, having been driven to drink, he went mad with mania potu and after being

* We do not say Artillery officer, because officers of that arm are so rarely put on experimental boards that they are popularly supposed to know little about their profession.

shot at twice in one night as a burglar, travelled to some distant locality more favorable to negro development.

I must close here, but should the numerous Winter parties, to which I have been invited, allow me time to write again before I leave, you will be favored with another sketch of this lively village. "HAIR PLUME."

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The editorial on the "Stoppage of Pay," under certain alleged state of facts, which appeared in your last issue, conveys the impression that orders emanating from the War Department, and probably other headquarters, are the productions of the adjutants-general on duty thereat, who not only assume to do things not sanctioned by law or regulation, but are charged by implication with doing these without reference to or approval of their commanding officers.

I am disposed to think that in this you have fallen into error. Has it never occurred to you (it is certainly so set forth in the regulations, and has heretofore been the common law and practice of the Army) that adjutants-general are merely the medium through which commanding officers communicate their orders and instructions, and that they are in no manner responsible for the orders—the orders being published in the name of the Secretary, or some other superior authority? If, however, this is an erroneous impression, and the officers of this department of the staff are really responsible for all orders affecting individuals and the service generally, would it not be proper, certainly just, to occasionally commend their action, when it is deserving of such commendation? Take, as an instance, the recent orders on retrenchment, for which the general-in-chief has been so highly lauded by all classes and conditions of men. These, according to your view, should be carried to the account of the staff officer who signs the orders. If so, there certainly is a great wrong done a deserving officer, which you, as a just journalist, should endeavor to correct.

Seriously, Mr. Editor, would it not be well to devote a reasonable space of your valuable paper to the praising of officers for the good they do, and not strain so many points to discover the supposed errors and shortcomings which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, have no existence, save in the imaginings of the discontented?

WHEAT.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I cut the following paragraph from a late newspaper, with the request that you will contradict the scandal, as it is certain no "officer of the Navy holding high rank under Farragut and Du Pont," has been court-martialed for the offence named, or been summarily dismissed, as would have been the case had he got into Sing Sing prison, as stated. The cause of temperance is not subserved by such exaggerated statements. It is possible some Volunteer officer holding temporary rank in the Navy as ensign or master, but no higher than Volunteer lieutenant, may have committed the excesses mentioned, and got imprisoned, as stated. The selections for the Volunteer service of the Navy, as witness the numerous dismissals for drunkenness, were not always as choice as might have been made.

TRUTH.

In a recent lecture on temperance, Rev. J. B. Smith, of Sing Sing Prison, said:

"An officer of the Navy, holding high rank under Farragut and Du Pont during the war, visited New York City, got on a spree, and in his mad career ran away with the team of horses and carriage hired by him. On getting sober, he found himself in jail, unconscious of his crime. At his trial he was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years, and is now working out his time."

LIFE ASSURANCE IN THE NAVY

THE following correspondence on the subject of life insurance contains facts of interest to our readers in the Army and Navy:

NEW YORK, NOV. 26, 1867.

SIR: The subject of life assurance is beginning to excite considerable interest in naval circles, and conflicting opinions are entertained as to the mode in which its beneficial influences can be secured to the Navy.

Its advantages, not to say necessities to the Navy would scarcely seem, at this day, to need enlarging upon.

Unfortunately, these are practically beyond the reach of the majority of naval people, in consequence of the restrictions as to location or duty, and the extra premiums in peace, as well as war, which all reliable, well-established life companies have hitherto been disposed to exact.

Several schemes have been proposed on the one hand, having in view some form of governmental association with an annual subsidy, to be obtained by Congressional appropriation from the interest of the pension fund of the Navy.

The advocates of this plan believe that with such aid from the Government the cost of insurance can be brought even lower than the ordinary rates of private companies.

It is contended on the other hand, that such a favorable exhibit of the vitality of the Navy can be made as to induce some large, well-grounded private Life Association, to establish a "Naval Branch," on terms more permanently favorable to the service, than any governmental scheme can possibly afford.

It is thought that such an institution can be found, which will insure all "sound lives" among the officers and men of the Navy at the lowest table rates charged to civilians, without any restrictions as to location or duty, and with the guaranty also that no extra premium shall be exacted as a war risk.

Recognizing your perfect familiarity with the subject of life assurance, in its varied forms, and your reputation as an actuary and expert, we would be pleased to have your views as to the comparative merits and demerits of the two plans before-mentioned, with the practical results likely to accrue from each. Respectfully, etc.,

(Signed)

Chas. H. Bell, rear-admiral U. S. Navy; H. O. Mayo, surgeon U. S. Navy; D. L. Braine, commander U. S. Navy; E. T. Nichols, captain U. S. Navy; S. W. Godon, rear-admiral U. S. Navy; E. Carrington

Bowers, captain U. S. Navy; John Irwin, commander U. S. Navy; Stephen D. Trenchard, captain U. S. Navy; James C. Palmer, surgeon U. S. Navy; E. W. Dunn, paymaster U. S. Navy; Chas. H. Craven, lieutenant U. S. Navy; L. A. Kimberly, commander U. S. Navy; J. H. Uphur, commander U. S. Navy; Jas. E. Jouett, commander U. S. Navy; J. H. Higbee, captain U. S. Marine Corps; T. M. Potter, surgeon U. S. N.; C. H. Cushman, commander U. S. N. Shepard Homans, Esq., Actuary of the Mutual Life Company, N. Y.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor dated 26th ult., asking my views in regard to the comparative merits of the two plans proposed for effecting insurances upon the lives of the officers and men composing our Navy. In other words, of the comparative merits, for naval purposes, of insurance by means of a governmental association, with an annual subsidy by Congressional appropriation from the Naval Pension Fund, or in some well-organized, well-conducted life insurance company.

I have read with considerable interest the projects having in view a governmental system of life insurance for the Navy, especially, the one referred to in your letter for the establishment of the Naval Life Insurance Fund, a bill for which has been introduced in Congress. The plans of graduating benefits, and requiring payments according to rank, violates, in my opinion, the first principles of life insurance. The compulsory feature alone would be fatal in practice to the plan proposed, while dependence upon an appropriation from the Naval Pension Fund, which may at any time be withdrawn by Congress, introduces an element of uncertainty, which endangers the whole scheme. Without permanence and security, life insurance would be a delusion and a snare.

To be permanent and secure, it must be based upon sound principles. Let the Naval Pension Fund be applied as at present, or with improved modifications when needed, but let an officer feel that the benefits from his payments for life insurance, will certainly be enjoyed to the full extent, by those for whom he makes a present sacrifice. To afford permanent security, the premiums exacted for insurance should be sufficiently high: to be equitable, they should be graduated according to the risk at various ages etc., and in brief, to be permanently successful, naval life insurance must be conducted on the same sound principles, which have been observed by our best life insurance companies, and which have made these institutions an honor and a benefit to our country.

Life insurance, as you well know, depends for its successful operation upon certain natural laws, governing the probabilities of living and dying, or the chances and duration of human life, and the improvement of money by interest. The knowledge of these data, enables us to conduct the business in its various details, with a precision and confidence attainable in no other department of commercial affairs. Certain conditions, however, are inexorably demanded in practice, among others a sufficient number of cases to form a fair basis of average, a careful analysis of the mortality experience among the particular classes under consideration, and last, not least, skill and experience in the executive, medical, and actuarial departments.

Heretofore, naval officers desiring insurance, have applied to companies as individuals, and as such, have been charged extra premiums, which, particularly in time of war, have amounted almost to a prohibition, at least to those who depend upon their pay alone, the class of all others who most need the benefits of the system.

If a number of naval officers, sufficient to form a fair basis of average, would unite in selecting some one company in which to insure, I have no doubt that an institution, well organized and well conducted, could be found, willing to insure the lives of officers and men, in peace and in war, at home or abroad, at the regular rates charged civilians, under any form of policy; provided, a separate branch or class should be thus formed. That is to say, if the cost of insurance in such branch should be separately ascertained, and any resulting surplus separately divided. If the company chosen be mutual, and the surplus be equitably divided, the insurance would be furnished at actual cost, while in the event of war, pestilence or accident, the whole fund of the company would be pledged for the payment of claims. The valuable statistics gathered from the records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, show remarkable vitality among naval officers in time of peace, the benefit from which, together with any saving from greater economy in conducting the naval branch, should justly be enjoyed exclusively by the naval insurers.

For these reasons I am unhesitatingly of opinion that the safest, cheapest, and altogether best way of securing life insurance for the Navy is by means of some well-established, well-organized life insurance company. I make this recommendation the more readily, and without fear that my motives may be misconstrued, from the fact that the company with which I have the honor to be officially connected (the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York) would not be willing, on account of the immense amount of its regular business, to establish a branch similar to the one suggested.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary M. L. I.
To Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Bell, Commander D. L. Braine,
Surgeon Henry A. Mayo, and others, U. S. Navy.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

At the request of Mr. Homans I have carefully read and considered the points embraced in the above correspondence between Admiral Bell, Commander Braine, Surgeon Mayo, and himself.

I concur in the statement of facts and principles made by Mr. Homans, both as regards the business of life insurance and as to the most economical advantages and safest method of securing its advantages by the officers of our Navy.

(Signed) F. S. WILSTON,
President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., N. Y.

ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days has been granted to Brevet Major B. T. Hutchins, captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Clements, surgeon U. S. Army.

SECOND Lieutenant James Calhoun, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to join his company (A) at, or near, Camp McDowell, A. T.

MAJOR J. W. Todd, Ordnance Corps, Chief of Ordnance, Fifth Military District, is ordered to report in person to Major-General Hancock, commanding Fifth Military District.

BREVET Captain A. J. McDonald, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, is reported by the Adjutant-General as having deserted the service of the United States July 23, 1867.

CAPTAIN George K. Sanderson, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general Third Military District, has been detailed as commissary of musters of that command.

THE following is a list of persons appointed in the "line of the Army," who, since the 10th instant, have passed a satisfactory examination, with their rank and the regiments to which they have been appointed: Charles L. Hudson, second lieutenant, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; W. M. Bandy, second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Oliver W. Longan, second lieutenant, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

PURSUANT to instructions from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, Brevet Colonel Elmer Otis, major First U. S. Cavalry, will proceed to Camp McDermitt, Nevada, and relieve Brevet Colonel A. G. Brackett, major First U. S. Cavalry, in command of the District of Nevada. Brevet Colonel Brackett, on being relieved, will return to Camp Bidwell, California, and resume command of the District of Summit Lake.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., for the week ending December 7th, 1867: Charles P. Smith, first lieutenant and adjutant Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; C. E. Morse, first lieutenant Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry and acting assistant adjutant-general District of Texas; Thomas Dry, first lieutenant First U. S. Infantry; T. M. Crandal, captain Forty-first U. S. Infantry; W. W. Lowe, Major Sixth U. S. Cavalry, brigadier-general.

A MILITARY Commission was appointed to meet at Macon, Georgia, on the 9th day of December, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Obadiah Stephens, citizen of Terrell County, Georgia, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the commission: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, captain Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant James Miller, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Augustine McIntyre, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry. Second Lieutenant James Ulio, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

BREVET Brigadier-General O. L. Shepherd, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, has issued an order announcing that First Lieutenant Fred. W. Coleman, adjutant of that regiment, having been promoted to a captaincy, Second Lieutenant William G. Sartle is appointed adjutant of the Fifteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant Thomas Blair has been appointed quartermaster of the Fifteenth in place of Lieutenant Martin P. Buffum, who has, at his own request, been assigned to company duty. In making these announcements, General Shepherd expresses his acknowledgements to Captain Coleman and Lieutenant Buffum for the faithful and assiduous manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

A GENERAL Court-Martial is ordered to convene at the post of Little Rock, Arkansas, at 10 o'clock A. M., January 2, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Major George S. Peirce, captain Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General Richard Arnold, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Barnard, captain Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Lyster, captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major L. Cass Forsyth, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Captain Joseph Keefe, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant Alfred Fredberg, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. First Lieutenant John E. Bennett, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE following alterations have taken place at Fort Columbus, N. Y., during the week ending December 17th: Officers reported from recruiting rendezvous, in compliance with General Orders No. 28, from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, December 9, 1867: Brevet Brigadier-General J. M. Robertson, captain Second Artillery; Captain A. H. Bainbridge, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain J. H. Gageby, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Captain H. C. Morgan, Thirtieth Infantry; Brevet Captain J. E. Wilson, first lieutenant Second Artillery. The following detachments of recruits left depot, per instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City: Forty-two men, one straggler, and one prisoner, for Eleventh Infantry; eight field musicians, for Twenty-first Infantry, and five musicians for post band, Camp Grant, Richmond, en route to Petersburg and Richmond, Va., under the command of Captain Evan Miles, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry; eighty-two men for Forty-second Infantry (V. R. C.), en route to Madison Barracks, N. Y., under the command of First Lieutenant H. R. Jones, Forty-third Infantry (V. R. C.).

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

ONE of the leaders of what may be called the monitor party in the British Navy, is Captain Sherard Osborne, who, in a recent letter to the *London Times*, makes some unflattering comments on the British iron-clad fleet, and on the officials who have had the responsibility and the honor of designing it:

"It was most distinctly understood last Spring," he writes, "in the House of Commons and elsewhere, that the bold and liberal measure was to be attempted, of appealing to the public spirit of prominent ship-building firms to produce designs of a proper war ship for our navy. This allayed the feeling of professional irritation and public alarm at the utter failure of the iron clads designed by Admiral Robinson and Mr. Reed to produce anything like the speed, stability, and seaworthiness of the first iron-clad structures designed or built in the time of Sir Baldwin Walker or Mr. Watts. The most elaborate puffing and special pleading could not establish for our new ships among men-of-war's-men, in the face of facts brought to light by the Autumn cruise of Admiral Yelverton, either belief or confidence in such rolling scuttle butts. The private ship builders were to send in competitive designs, such designs to be based on certain data furnished from the Comptroller's Department, of qualifications for a war ship, which, I have no hesitation in saying, a long and expensive trial at public expense, had proved that the department could not itself embody in a man-of-war, and the competing firms were to be at liberty to adopt either the turret or broadside principle in their designs."

The award was made to the Messrs. Laird; but instead of having the ship—a turret vessel, which they planned—constructed, the department gave them an order to build a vessel after their own plans. After expressing his ire at this certainly very remarkable course, Captain Osborne says:

"Captain Coles assures me that she would be in every respect a very great improvement upon his design of a turret ship. It cannot be said that the turret principle takes much of the public money; for the *Captain*, under construction, alone represents the inventor's views. The *Monarch*, tardily building at Chatham, is a mere nightmare, born in an attack of indigestion in the Comptroller's Department, at Whitehall. So far as a turret ship is concerned, she promises no element of success, and, in sailor metaphor, is 'neither hog, dog, nor devil.' Her turrets might as well be mounted on the top of the First Lord's old hat, as fifteen feet high on a vertical armored side, full of port-holes, scupper-holes and bull's-eyes."

After this the indignant Captain gives his views on the monitor question in words that show he has grasped the true idea of that system, and thoroughly believes in it:

"The more the two systems are compared, the more the results of experience, instead of mere theory, are studied, the more convinced the unprejudiced must become that low freeboard or low sides must win the day for ships clad with armor requiring speed and stability of gun platform. The low freeboards and turret principle must go together, and must eventually come into use for future war-navies, not ornamental ones. To this combination the Admiralty, as a board, even unto to-day, offer a senseless resistance, and assert that the low freeboard is incompatible with seaworthiness and comfort or health of crews. I and others maintain that such a statement is not founded on experience, and that it is possible to make such ships as comfortable as sybarites can wish."

COMPRESSED fodder is prepared in England for transportation to India and Abyssinia. Hay and oats sufficient for one horse for one day, are compressed together into a brick about sixteen inches by nine inches, and about five inches high. Eight of these bricks form a load for a mule, so that a mule carries a horse's provender for a week. The materials of the bricks consist of hay chopped and mingled with oats. This is subjected to a pressure of about one ton to a square inch, and in order to prevent the hay from springing back and thus destroying the brick, the latter is first held between plates and passed into an oven, by the heat of which the shape is made permanent. One result of this preparation is, that in its compressed state one ton of forage takes up 50 cubic feet of space, instead of 160 to 180 feet, which the forage in its natural state requires. It also keeps better in any moist climate. The difference in the cost of transportation is 105 shillings to 25 shillings per ton, and there are also great advantages in handling.

ONE of the best weekly newspapers in the country is *Forney's Weekly Press*. It is not merely a paper made up from the matter once used in the daily *Press*, but a fresh and enterprising weekly with a clever staff of contributors, under skilful editorial management. The number for December 21st will be especially deserving of attention. It will contain a vast amount of Christmas matter of the most varied kind, including two stories by Captain Mayne Reid, and "Christmas Among the Goblins," by Charles G. Leland. The publication office is in Philadelphia.

COMPANY F, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed from Monroe, Louisiana, to St. Joseph, Texas Parish, and take post at that point.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1867.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

THE NAVAL BOARD OF SURVEY.

WE give on another page the text of the important bill introduced by Senator NYE, providing for a Board of Survey to supervise the various bureaus of the Navy Department. It is a measure that cannot fail to be received with general satisfaction by the service. It has for a long time been felt that some change was necessary, and, indeed, inevitable; for it is beyond dispute that the Navy has seriously suffered from the lack of harmonious action in the different bureaus of the Navy Department. It is true that the principal source of trouble is the Bureau of Steam Engineering; and Mr. ISHERWOOD is the Jonah who has brought such bad fortune to the whole ship's company. Perhaps if he were thrown overboard the desired result might be attained; but it would be even better to remodel the whole arrangements. It is disheartening to see our enormously-expensive, admirably-constructed, beautifully-modelled ships so crammed with inefficient steam machinery, built in wild opposition to all successful engineering practice, as to render them not only useless in war, but also unavailable in peace for any practical purposes whatever. We do not need to name the vessels; unhappily, a shorter list would be that of the exceptions in our whole steam Navy.

It would be giving too much power even to a wise and conscientious man to put him into a position to control the character of the steam machinery of a great navy, with few or no checks upon his extravagances; but when a specious engineering advocate, without the education essential to the proper performance of his duties—a man who gained his position by adroit mechanical special pleading, and who has a pet theory of his own upon which his reputation depends to push at whatever cost—when such a man controls the steam engine of the Navy, it is impossible to calculate or overstate the evil consequences to its efficiency. As a matter of fact, Mr. ISHERWOOD has been able to absolutely control the planning of nearly all the steam machinery of the Navy, without deigning to consult anybody, even while running counter, as we have said, to all successful practice. His position, moreover, has enabled him to cover up his own inefficient performances, and to disparage the work of more skilful engineers. His own subordinates have been the ones to report upon his work. Hence it has happened that he has succeeded in deceiving Congress and the country with *couleur-de-rose* reports of trial-trips, etc., while the whole Navy has been damning his engines; and his own engineers even have been driven to their wits' end to devise their favorable reports. There is the *Wampanoag*, for instance, one of a most important and enormously-expensive class of vessels. Her engines have been building for four years or more, and for twice as many months she has lain at the wharf while her machinery has been tinkered, altered and repaired. For several weeks we have been in daily expectation of her "144 hours" sea-trial, to test whether the stipulations of the contract have been fulfilled, and whether the promises and expectations of the Bureau chief have been realized. When the trial does actually come off, does any one expect an unbiased report from the four-and-twenty engineers aboard her? We have nothing to say against these gentlemen; it is asking too much of them to require that they shall condemn their chief and encounter the consequences. If the engines don't absolutely tumble into pieces, we shall of course have a favorable report and a vindication of the genius of Mr. ISHERWOOD. It is plain that there ought to be somewhere the power, and the con-

science, and the necessity to put aboard the *Wampanoag* a competent board of civilian engineers, in no way interested in contracts, who, without fear or favor, should give the Department an unbiased report.

It is in just such cases as this that we feel the need of such a board as that proposed by Mr. NYE. If the board had been in existence four years ago the construction of the steam machinery of the *Wampanoag* would have been entrusted to a competent engineer, and the Navy saved the discredit and the country the expense of the present inefficient contrivances. But new principles of steam engine have been assumed to be discovered and costly experiments, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, have been carried on with a view to forcing the immutable laws of physics to square with these assumptions, and no competent professional authority has existed with power to investigate and decide upon these marvellous notions. The public would be in entire ignorance of the whole matter were it not for the sad lessons taught by the splendid failures now churning away for dear life at our Government docks.

It is easy to see how a supervisory board composed of three admirals, removed by their age, rank, experience and reputation from all rivalries and jealousies whatever, and uninfluenced by personal ambition, could in many ways contribute to the efficiency of the naval service. They could bring all the bureaus of the Navy Department under a positive, intelligent and professional control, and render the Secretary of the Navy the most valuable assistance in his difficult duties. Having the cause of no particular bureau to sustain they could give their advice and judgment without prejudice, but solely with a view to the good of the whole Navy. They could essentially aid in giving to the Navy a uniform and economical management; detecting and negating private schemes, rigidly scrutinizing the performance of every branch of the service; checking expenditures; suggesting improvements; summoning to their aid the best ability of naval and civilian experts; giving the administration of the Navy the benefit of their own long and varied practical experience.

The board proposed by Mr. NYE will probably be opposed on the ground that it establishes an old-fogy system like that of England. But it is an absurdity to compare this board with the British Admiralty Board, as any one may see who takes the trouble to examine the two systems. They are utterly unlike, both in conception and formation. The fact is, the "bureau system" is entirely inadequate to the wants of the Department. In truth the bureau system is no system at all: it is only half a one, and needs the board of surveyors to complete the unity.

We have, in fine, examined this bill carefully, and are satisfied that it meets the wants of the Navy. Admiral FARRAGUT is now being lionized in Europe—let Vice-Admiral PORTER then be installed as president of the proposed board; and we may look for the same stirring measures for the Navy that General GRANT has adopted for the Army. In fact, the Vice-Admiral is the counterpart of the General-in-Chief in his sterling qualities, thorough professional knowledge and untiring energy in bringing up to the mark matters submitted to his control.

COMPANIES OF DISCIPLINE.

THE recent report of General GRANT, whose fruitfulness of suggestion we have already noted, declares that the enlargement in the size of the Army and in the numbers of the military posts occupied by it, make it necessary to effect a change in the present system of courts-martial and of punishments. It recommends the organization of "companies of discipline."

It seems to us that "companies of discipline"—for such is the literal rendering of the French *compagnies de discipline*—would do much to remedy in our Army the evils which they are designed to rectify in those of other nations. In European armies, these companies have long been organized, not always, indeed, under that name, but always with the same end in view. It is common in some countries to ign these bodies to the most diffi-

cult or disagreeable posts—to positions where garrisons are needed and must be maintained; where insurrection would be comparatively useless; and where escape by desertion is almost impossible. In addition, if any post presents peculiar disadvantages by way of the severity of its climate, being intensely hot, or cold, or wet, or dry, or by way of the diseases or pestilences to which it is exposed, the company of discipline, other things being equal, would have the first claim to being sent thither—a claim which it would with difficulty be permitted to resign in favor of others. So far as disagreeable, dangerous and disease-smitten posts are concerned, we should probably be able to supply all that are required for the companies in question.

The companies of discipline in the French army are organized for the reception of that class of soldiers, especially, who deserve punishment for their flagrant or persistent attempts to avoid duty. For example, incorrigible shirks, men pretending to be sick when they are not, and men who have cut or shot themselves in such a way as to be physically incapable of all sorts of soldiers' duty. Instances are common enough in all armies of men maiming the right hand so as to be incapable of carrying a gun in the way prescribed in the manual, in order to avoid drill or guard duty; for such fellows the company of discipline (*corps de punition*) is the right place. General BAUDIN tells us the *compagnies de discipline* were instituted in the French army just fifty years ago; and it is known that during the half century of their operation they have amply vindicated their usefulness. They were designed to supersede the "colonial battalions" which aimed at the same end, and the law of 1818 was modified in 1820 as experience required. They are divided into two classes, the one of infantry, the other of pioneers. They are commanded by officers drawn from the line and designated by the Inspector-General's Department. Originally, perhaps still, officers had the pay but not the marks of rank of their grade, and were permitted to return after two years' service in this corps to the line, retaking the grade whose emoluments they had meanwhile enjoyed. But these details are not important, as the peculiar character of our own service, the nature of the country, the size of the Army, and other matters, would cause regulations to be adopted suited to our special wants. In the French army the original number of companies of discipline has been more than quadrupled since their institution.

What should be the nature of the penalties enforced in these companies of discipline is also matter of consideration. It need hardly be said that, without some tolerably specific routine of duties and penalties, there would be danger of exposing the men to the caprice of the officers in charge; and tyrannical men are sometimes to be found in all armies. That, however, is a matter of detail likely to cause no trouble. To all practical purposes the power and scope of the officer in dealing with the men under his charge can be as well settled as are those of officers in ordinary cases.

A similar reply may be made to the objection which suggests itself as to the door these organizations might open to injustice in sending men to serve them. If it be feared that it would result in officers aiming to get rid in that way of men to whom they had taken a dislike, or a petty spite, it may be answered that the assignment of men to these companies is not to be left to the individual caprice of officers, but will doubtless be preceded by proper formalities and a regular examination of their cases by those who cannot be suspected of prejudice. As to that matter, the same objection would apply to all punishments of all grades, and even to Courts-martial. The companies of discipline do not propose to change the nature or the culpability of the offence, nor even the means of fixing it; but to enforce a new and more efficient remedy.

Should companies of discipline be established as a part of our organization, the two places most suitable, perhaps, for their location, would be the Dry Tortugas and the Rip Raps. But there will be no difficulty in selecting places, if the companies are organized.

CONGRESS.

THE introduction in the Senate, by Mr. NYE, of the bill providing for a Navy Board of Survey, upon which we comment at length elsewhere, is one of the most interesting events of the Congressional week to our readers. The bill went to the Naval Committee. The President sent in his communication explaining the reasons for the removal of Secretary STANTON. The principal ones are, in brief, that Mr. STANTON withheld for several days from the President the dispatch of General BAIRD giving warning of the threatened riot in New Orleans, thus keeping him from taking steps to prevent the riot; that STANTON himself declared the tenure of office bill unconstitutional, and suggested a part of the message vetoing that bill; that he nevertheless attempted to hold on to his position in the Cabinet against the wish of the President; that in various other acts of omission and commission he gave cause for his suspension or removal. The papers in the FITZ JOHN PORTER case were also transmitted to the Senate. "Considerable amusement," we are told, was occasioned by the reading of a request from General FRANKLIN to have stricken out a remark of his that he "would not believe Generals POPE and ROBERTS under oath," and to substitute the words "would not believe two of the witnesses of the Government under oath." The bounty bill, amended so as to secure to families of deceased soldiers the bounties the latter would have received had they lived, was passed. A resolution calling for Executive information in regard to the Danish Treaty, developed the fact that it contains a provision for the joint occupation of the Island of San Juan by the United States and the British governments.

Loyal league petitions asking Congress to prevent the reduction in rank of Generals HOWARD and SICKLES, were presented, also a memorial from citizens of Arkansas, asking for additional military force, in view of the possibility of an outbreak in consequence of the destitution in some of the counties of that State. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of the proceedings of the general Court-martial at West Point was laid over.

The House received a voluminous communication from General GRANT, covering about two hundred and fifty pages of manuscript, in regard to the removal of Generals SHERIDAN and SICKLES. Mr. SCHENCK introduced an explanatory bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the eighth section of the act of July 16, 1862, to be that an officer of the Navy coming within its purview, except the admiral and vice-admiral, shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list whenever his name has been borne on the navy register fifty-five years; the true intent and meaning of the other acts of Congress retiring naval officers on account of age in years, or in the naval service, that they shall be placed on retired lists when they arrive at the age of sixty-two years, or when their names have been borne on the navy register from the time of their attainment of the age of sixteen years, and applying the several acts of Congress relating to the promotion or retirement of officers of the Navy, alike to officers of the Marine corps. General GARFIELD, from the military committee, reported the deserters' relief bill in the House and attempted to push it through to a final passage, but failed, owing to the opposition of General LOGAN and others, who denounced it as the entering wedge to throw down all the barriers which had been erected to prevent all traitors from holding office in the Union, and to reinstate them in their full right of citizenship as they existed before the war. It not only restores the franchise to such as deserted, after a certain time fixed, but it repeals that section of a former act forfeiting the rights of citizenship for the crime of desertion, or for leaving place of residence to avoid being drafted. To all who left any of the armies after the surrender of LEE, it grants discharges, but those obtaining these are not restored to any rights of bounty or other emoluments which are conferred by law upon honorably-discharged soldiers. Mr. WASHBURN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of extending the Additional Bounty act to the widows of soldiers who have died since its passage. Mr. ROSS offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that the report of the Secretary of War shows that the expenses of the United States Military Department amount to about \$77,000,000, being more than the entire expenses of administering the National Government in its earlier and better days, and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the Army to a peace establishment.

But Mr. GARFIELD suggesting that the preamble contained a reflection on General GRANT (which Mr. ROSS disclaimed), the vote was reconsidered, and a resolution offered by Mr. BAKER was unanimously passed, reciting that it is on every account expedient that the military establishment of the United States should be as

small and economical as is compatible with the real and absolute needs of the country, and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of so reducing the Army. The Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to report whether a reduction may be effected in the number of officers and men employed in the Navy, by reducing the foreign squadron to the number of ships and guns which were in the service before the war. Mr. PIKE introduced a bill to amend the various acts establishing the Navy Department and creating the Board of Survey. He also offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to relinquish to their builders such iron-clads as are not required by the Government, on their refunding the amount paid to them, with an abatement for any injuries received by such vessels. Mr. RANDALL asked leave to offer a resolution that the resolution of November 25th, declaring that it is not necessary to proceed further in building or equipping ships of war shall not be construed as an expression of opinion in favor of the discharge of mechanics or laboring men from the Navy-yards. But objection was made.

The Military Committee made an adverse report on the petition of an officer to be allowed credit for public funds stolen from him while in the service; and reported back the bill, which was subsequently passed, relating to officers of the Army discharged or cashiered by sentence of general court-martial. The bill declares that no officer of the Army, cashiered or dismissed from the Army by sentence of a general court-martial, approved by the proper reviewing authority, shall ever be restored to the military service, except by appointment, confirmed by the Senate. This committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Secretary of War to concentrate the offices and storehouses used for the military establishment in New York City at some convenient place within the harbor, or navigable waters of New York, provided that suitable docks, piers, and basin can be obtained at a saving of expense to the Government over the present annual cost of \$126,000. And to it were referred a joint resolution to retain in the service officers of the Freedmen's Bureau; a bill to amend the act of August 3, 1861, for the better organization of the Military establishment; a bill to pay the balance of bounty to non-commissioned officers honorably mustered out of service as supernumeraries under the order of the War Department authorizing the consolidation of regiments. Mr. VAN WYCK made a raid on the Gettysburg Soldiers' Asylum lottery, which he denounced a fraud and a swindle, and got a resolution passed calling on the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue to know why he had exempted them from the legal tax.

REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES S. PALMER, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, died of yellow fever at St. Thomas on the morning of the 7th inst., and his remains arrived at New York in the *Susquehanna*, the flagship of the squadron, the first part of this week. Admiral PALMER, whose sudden death we are called upon to record, was born in New Jersey in 1810, and on the 1st of January, 1825, entered the Navy as a midshipman, since which time he has been assigned to the usual routine of duties of a naval officer, and has passed through the various grades from lieutenant to admiral. In 1838 he served as a lieutenant on board of the *Columbia* in the attack on Quallah Battoo and Mushie, in the island of Sumatra. In the Mexican war he commanded the schooner *Flirt*, engaged in blockading the Mexican coast. In 1862 he commanded the *Iroquois*, which led the advance in the passage of the Vicksburg batteries. He was also engaged in the fight with the Rebel ram *Arkansas*, and again led the advance in passing the Vicksburg batteries in July of the same year. In 1863 he commanded Admiral FARRAGUT's flagship, the *Hartford*, when it passed the batteries at Port Hudson and Grand Gulf, and was present at the naval operations incident upon the siege and reduction of Port Hudson. He commanded the first division of iron-clads at the attack and reduction of Mobile. The admiral had seen nineteen years of sea service, five years of shore service, and had been eighteen years unemployed—his entire service stretching over a period of forty-three years, as he was in his fifty-eighth year at the time of his death. He was assigned to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron December 4, 1865, and, had he lived, would shortly have been relieved, as his present tour of duty as squadron commander had expired. The admiral was a single man, and for a number of years has called New York his home. Admiral PALMER was thoroughly posted in the duties of his profession, and was, moreover, a high-toned gentleman, whose unexpected death has brought sorrow to a wide circle of friends.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days has been granted to First Lieutenant Louis H. Rucker, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

THE following is the distribution of troops serving in the District of Texas, on December 1, 1867, Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, colonel Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, commanding. Headquarters, Austin, Texas.

STAFF OFFICERS.—First Lieutenant Charles E. Morse, Twenty-sixth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general and acting assistant inspector-general; Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, major and quartermaster, U. S. A., chief quartermaster, on leave of absence; Brevet Major W. H. Nash, captain and commissary of subsistence, U. S. A., chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Major Cyrus Bacon, Jr., assistant surgeon U. S. A., chief medical officer.

ATTACHED OFFICERS.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Lee, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. A., acting chief quartermaster, San Antonio; Captain C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., supervising quartermaster, Sub-district Rio Grande; Captain E. J. Strang, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., San Antonio, Texas; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. Prime, captain Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, bureau of civil affairs; Brevet Captain I. Arnold, ordnance officer, U. S. A., in command of U. S. Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas; D. W. Porter, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., San Antonio, Texas.

GALVESTON, Companies E, F, and K, Seventeenth Infantry, First Lieutenant W. H. W. Krebs, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding;

HOUSTON, Companies C and D, Seventeenth Infantry, First Lieutenant W. M. Van Horne, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding;

BRENNHAM, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, Captain Edward Collins, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding;

HEMPSTEAD, Companies A and B, Seventeenth Infantry, Captain George Lancaster, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding;

WOODVILLE, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, Brevet Major L. H. Sanger, captain, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding;

AUSTIN, Headquarters and Company B, Sixth Cavalry, Headquarters Twenty-sixth Infantry and Companies C and K, Brevet Brigadier-General James Oakes, colonel Sixth Cavalry, commanding;

CAMP WILSON, Companies I, K, F, and L, Sixth Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General S. D. Sturgis, lieutenant-colonel Sixth Cavalry, commanding;

WACO, Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Captain J. J. Emerson, Twenty-sixth Infantry, commanding;

KAUFMAN, Company G, Twenty-sixth Infantry, First Lieutenant S. H. Lincoln, Twenty-sixth Infantry, commanding;

NACOGDOCHES, Companies A and B, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Grimes, captain Twenty-sixth Infantry, commanding;

MOUNT PLEASANT, Companies H and M, Sixth Cavalry, Brevet Colonel S. H. Starr, major Sixth Cavalry, commanding;

BUFFALO SPRINGS, Companies A, C, D, and E, Sixth Cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Morris, major Sixth Cavalry, commanding;

SAN ANTONIO, Companies C, E, and I, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General John S. Mason, major Thirty-fifth Infantry, commanding;

SEGUIN, Company F, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Brevet Major E. W. Whittemore, captain Thirty-fifth Infantry, commanding;

HALLETSVILLE, Detachment from Company H, Thirty-fifth Infantry, First Lieutenant Phineas Stephens, Thirty-fifth Infantry, commanding;

INDIANOLA, Company B, Thirty-fifth Infantry, First Lieutenant Charles A. Dempsey, Thirty-fifth Infantry, commanding;

CAMP VERDE, Headquarters, and Companies B and L, Fourth Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General John P. Hatch, major Fourth Cavalry, commanding;

FORT MASON, Company F, Fourth Cavalry, First Lieutenant John Murphy, Fourth Cavalry, commanding;

FORT CHADBOURNE, Companies A, D, G, H, and M, Fourth Cavalry, Captain G. G. Hunt, Fourth Cavalry, commanding;

FORT CLARKE, Company C, Fourth Cavalry, Captain John A. Wilcox, Fourth Cavalry, commanding;

FORT INGE, Company K, Fourth Cavalry, First Lieutenant N. J. McCafferty, Fourth Cavalry, commanding;

TYLER, Companies E, F, and I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Brevet Colonel Levi C. Boates, major Twenty-sixth Infantry, commanding;

LAMPASAS, Detachment from Company K, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Second Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, Twenty-sixth Infantry, commanding;

ROUND TOP, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry, First Lieutenant H. S. Howe, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding;

REFUGIO, Company D, Thirty-fifth Infantry, First Lieutenant J. R. Fitch, Thirty-fifth Infantry, commanding;

GOLIAD, Company H, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Brevet Major P. E. Holcomb, captain Thirty-fifth Infantry, commanding;

CENTREVILLE, Company D, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Captain J. H. Bradford, Twenty-sixth Infantry, commanding;

CONCORDIA, Companies A and K, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Brevet Colonel E. C. Mason, captain Thirty-fifth Infantry, commanding;

WEATHERFORD, Company G, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Captain Charles Steelhammer, Thirty-fifth Infantry, commanding;

FORT DAVIS, Companies C, F, H, and I, Ninth Cavalry, Brevet Major-General Wesley Merritt, lieutenant-colonel Ninth Cavalry, commanding;

FORT HUDSON, Companies D and G, Ninth Cavalry, Captain John M. Bacon, Ninth Cavalry, commanding;

CAMP STOCKTON, Headquarters Companies A, B, E, and K, Ninth Cavalry, Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch, colonel Ninth Cavalry, commanding.

SUB-DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE,

Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. Mackenzie, colonel

Forty-first U. S. Infantry, commanding. Headquarters, Brownsville, Texas.

BROWNSVILLE, Companies L and M, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, Light Company I, First U. S. Artillery, and Companies C, F, and H, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, Brevet Colonel A. M. Randol, First Artillery, commanding;

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, Companies A, D, and G, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, Brevet Colonel W. R. Shafter, lieutenant-colonel Forty-first Infantry, commanding;

POINT ISABEL, Company B, Forty-first Infantry, First Lieutenant H. W. Lawton, Forty-first Infantry, commanding;

FORT MCINTOSH, Company E, Forty-first Infantry, Captain J. C. Connor, Forty-first Infantry, commanding.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR.

FORT WARREN, the leading defence of Boston Harbor, is situated on George's Island, seven miles east by south from Boston, and about four miles from Forts Independence and Winthrop. It is directly south of Lovell's Island, and between which and it runs the main ship channel, which is in every direction commanded by the guns of the fort, as are Nantasket Roads, and the islands to the south and west—President Roads and the Broad Sound channels to the north, while to the east, beyond the Brewsters, far out into the broad bay, her metal strikes. The survey of the island, which, during the Revolutionary War, boasted of some earthworks, temporarily thrown up for the protection of the French fleet, under Count D'Estaing, then lying in Nantasket Roads, was commenced, under the direction of Colonel Thayer, of the Engineers, now retired, on the 13th of September, 1832, and the first spade turned in the work on the 1st of April, 1833. The fort is built of hammered granite; it is five bastioned, and takes up, within the scarp walls, twelve of the forty-two acres of the island-territory, while a goodly portion of the remainder is taken up by the covered face, the ravelin, and the south, or water batteries, the demilune, glacis, covered ways, and ditches. Outside the fort, at the foot of the glacis, are the married men's quarters, the blacksmith's shop, stables, etc. A much-needed coal yard was enclosed here during the past summer, and the unsightly heap of coal and wood that used to be promiscuously scattered in front of the landing place is no longer to be seen. The fort was originally intended to mount three hundred and twenty guns, but the alterations incident to the increased calibre of the armament, and the building of large numbers of traverses, will materially reduce the number, while the weight of metal which may be brought to bear against an enemy will be more than quadrupled. The present armament consists in all of 284 guns of various calibres.

At the beginning of the late rebellion there was but one gun mounted at the fort, an old honeycombed 42-pounder, which had been the pride of the fort for nearly twenty years. It was mounted on a cast-iron carriage and was minus projectiles and ammunition; indeed, as late as the reception of General McClellan's telegram of March 9th, 1862, announcing the first day's disaster at Hampton Roads, and requiring the fort to be ready for the reception of the *Merrimac*, the only projectiles at the fort were 40 24-pdr. cannisters fixed, 40 32-pdr. spherical case fixed, and 40 8-in. shell, so that a requisition had to be made on Fort Independence for 150 8-in. shot and shell, which were supplied the next day. Early in 1862 there was but 62 lbs. of powder. Now there is a large supply.

The fort has a splendid hospital, and the largest and best-regulated ordnance and other store rooms in the United States. It was here the Eleventh and Twelfth Massachusetts Infantry, under Colonels Clark and Webster, rendezvoused, preceded for a short time by the battalion of infantry under Major Newton; it was here, also, the nucleus of the Thirty-second Massachusetts was formed and did duty, under Major Parker, as the first battalion of infantry. These were followed in succession by the Boston Cadets, the Salem Cadets, the First battalion and the Seventh unattached company of Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, and Companies F, G and K, Third U. S. Artillery, the first Regular troops ever stationed at the fort, with the exception of the Headquarters and band of the First U. S. Artillery, who were stationed here from 1861 to 1863.

The first permanent commander, Colonel Justin Dimick, First U. S. Artillery, assumed command of the fort on the 29th October, 1861, and retained it until relieved to take command of the Soldier's Home, at Washington, on the 4th of November, 1863. He was succeeded by Major Stephen Cabot, First battalion Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, who was relieved by Colonel A. A. Gibson, Major Third U. S. Artillery, on the 9th September, 1864. Colonel Gibson was transferred to the command of Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, on the 1st of January, 1865, and relieved of the command of Fort Warren by Major H. A. Allen, Second U. S. Artillery, who retained command until the 31st July following, when he was transferred to his regiment at Fort McHenry, Maryland, and the command devolved upon Major John W. M. Appleton, First battalion Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, who was mustered out of service on the 11th of the following month, when the command fell upon Captain C. Frederick Livermore, of the same battalion, who was also mustered out on the 23d of October, 1865, when Colonel A. A. Gibson, Major Third U. S. Artillery, was re-transferred to the command of the fort. He is now in command. The medical department of the fort has been under the direction of the following officers: Assistant Surgeon Dewitt C. Peters, the first regular doctor at the fort, was assigned to duty on the 20th of October, 1861. He was followed by Assistant Surgeon Charles Southerland, who relieved him on the 26th of March, 1862. Doctor Southerland was relieved on the 27th of the following May by Assistant Surgeon C. C. Byrne, who on the 28th of August, same year, was relieved by Acting Assistant Surgeon Joel E. Seaverns, of Massachusetts. Dr. Seaverns was relieved on the 20th January, 1866, by Surgeon E. J. Bailey, who is in charge now. The first ordnance sergeant at the fort, George S. P. Bradford, was appointed, from quartermaster's sergeant

First U. S. Artillery, January 14, 1863. He is still on duty at the fort. The first hospital steward was Carl E. Boigues, who was assigned to duty in 1861. He was relieved by the present steward, W. M. Harrington, on the 31st July, 1863. Captain C. H. Almy, formerly on the staff of the late Governor Andrew, is superintendent of the engine work at the post and has been engaged on the work from the beginning.

There is an excellent library and reading-room at the fort; its establishment was recommended to the council of administration by Colonel Dimick, on the 26th December, 1862. The first Garrison Court-martial assembled on the 23d of April, 1862; the first man tried was Private Thomas Moran, Company C, First Battalion Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers, "for remaining absent over pass." The first execution took place April 22, 1864, when Charles Carpenter and Mathew Riley, alias John Roach, unassigned recruits Vermont Volunteers, found guilty of repeated acts of desertion and conspiring to defraud the Government of the United States, were shot to death with musketry at one minute before two o'clock, P. M. Fort Warren was made the receptacle of prisoners of war and state during the late Rebellion, and large numbers were confined here, among whom were Vice-President Stephens, and Postmaster-General Reagan, of the Southern Confederacy; the Messrs. Mason and Slidell; Generals Buckner and Tihlman, of their army, Commodore Webb, of their navy; Lieutenant Reed of revenue-cutter notoriety, and the somewhat famous Harry Gilmer.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

DECEMBER 7.—Paymaster George Plunkett, to duty at New York as superintendent of baking, purchase of flour and purchasing paymaster.

Carpenter George E. Anderson, to the apprentice ship *Sabine*.
DECEMBER 13.—Commander George A. Stevens, to duty as navigation and equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DETACHED.

DECEMBER 7.—Paymaster Charles W. Hassler, from duty at New York as superintendent of baking and purchase of flour, and also the duties of purchasing paymaster, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Carpenter Joseph E. Cox, from duty on board the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Piscataqua*.

First Assistant Engineer H. C. McIlwaine, Second Assistant Engineers D. W. Graffey, Thomas W. Rae, H. C. Beckwith, E. M. Breese and B. C. Gowing, from duty at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Oliver W. Griffiths, from duty on board the *Saranac*.
Carpenter S. N. Whitehouse, from duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Saranac*.

Carpenter Theodore H. Bishop, from duty on board the *Piscataqua*.

DECEMBER 13.—Commander Bayse N. Westcott, from navigation and equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and ordered to duty at that yard.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

DECEMBER 11.—Captain Richard W. Meade.
DECEMBER 12.—Fleet Paymaster John D. Gibson, of the South Atlantic Squadron.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

DECEMBER 9.—Acting Ensign Richmond H. Lamphier, from duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Saco*.
Mate James B. Butt, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Saco*.

DECEMBER 10.—Mate William H. Bolton, from duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, and granted leave for discharge.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

DECEMBER 7.—Acting Ensign D. M. Hays, of the *Saco*.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

DECEMBER 9.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. E. Murray.
DECEMBER 10.—Acting Master William G. Mitchell.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer naval officer has been granted honorable discharge since last report:

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas H. Dickson, from September 12, 1865.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending December 14, 1867:

John Donovan, marine, December 9th, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

John Hurst, seaman, December 7th, Naval Hospital, New York.

James H. Nash, acting third assistant engineer, November 23d, U. S. steamer *Tatic*, Tampico, Mex. His remains were conveyed by boats of the *Tatic* to Tampico, accompanied by twenty men and as many officers as could be spared from duty, where he was interred with appropriate ceremonies.

John H. Burrough, captain marines, November 28th, U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*, at St. Thomas.

John B. Hooper, musician, December 1st, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*, at West End, Santa Cruz.

Charles Haggerty, cooper, November 18th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

John Cotton, landsman, November 18th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

James Smallden, landsman, November 18th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

Albert Vossman, coxswain, November 18th, U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

THE LOSS OF THE MONONGAHELA.

REPORT OF COMMODORE BISSELL.

U. S. STEAMSHIP MONONGAHELA, November 21, 1867.
SIR: I have to state, with deep regret, that the U. S. steamship *Monongahela*, under my command, is now lying on the beach in view of the town of Fredericksburg, St. Croix, where she was thrown by the most fatal earthquake ever known here. The shock occurred at three o'clock P. M. of the 18th inst. Up to that moment the weather was serene, and no indication of a change showed by the barometer, which stood at thirty degrees fifteen minutes. The first indication we had of the earthquake was a violent trembling of the ship, resembling the blowing off of steam. This lasted some thirty seconds, and immediately afterward the water was observed to be receding rapidly from the south. In a moment the current was changed and bore the ship toward the beach, carrying out the entire cable and drawing the bolts from the keelson, without the slightest effect in checking her terrific speed toward the beach. Another anchor was ordered to be let go, but in a few seconds she was in too shoal water for this to avail. When within a few yards of the beach the reflux of the water checked her speed for a moment, and a light breeze from the land gave me a momentary hope that the jib and foretopmast stay-sail might pay her head off shore, so that in the reflux of the wave she might reach waters sufficiently deep to float her, and then be brought up by the other anchor. These sails were imme-

diately set, and she payed off so as to bring her broadside to the beach. When the sea returned, in the form of a wall of water twenty-five or thirty feet high, it carried us over the warehouses into the first street of the town. This wave in receding took her back toward the beach, and left her nearly perpendicular on the edge of a coral reef, where she has now keeled over to an angle of fifteen degrees.

All this was the work of a few moments only, and soon after the waters of the bay subsided into their naturally tranquil state, leaving us high and dry upon the beach. During her progress toward the beach she struck heavily two or three times; the first lurch carried the rifle gun on the forecastle overboard. Had the ship been carried ten or fifteen feet further out, she must inevitably have been forced over on her beam ends, resulting, I fear, in her total destruction, and in the loss of many lives. Providentially only four men were lost; these were in the boats at the time the shock commenced. The boats that were down were all swamped except my gig, which was crushed under the keel, killing my coxswain, a most valuable man. During this terrific scene the officers and men behaved with coolness and subordination. It affords me great pleasure to state that after careful examination of the position and condition of the ship I am enabled to report that she has sustained no irreparable damage to her hull. The sternpost is bent, and some twenty feet of her keel partially gone; propeller and shaft uninjured. The lower spiggle of the rudder is gone, but no other damage is sustained by it. No damage is done to her hull more serious than the loss of several sheets of copper, torn from her starboard bilge and from her keel.

She now lies on the edge of a coral reef, which forms a solid foundation, on which ways may be laid. She can thus be launched in ten feet of water at one hundred feet from the beach. Gentlemen looking at the ship from shore declare that the bottom of the bay was visible where there was before, and is now, forty fathoms of water.

To extricate the ship from her present position, I respectfully suggest that Mr. J. Hanscom be sent down with suitable material for ways, ready for laying down, and india-rubber camels to buoy her up. I think there is no insuperable obstacle to her being put afloat, provided a gang of ten or twelve good ship carpenters be sent down with the naval constructor, as her boilers and engines appear to have sustained no injury. A valuable ship may thus be saved to the Navy, with all her stores and equipments. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BISSELL, Commodore commanding.

Rear-Admiral J. S. Palmer, commanding N. A. squadron, St. Thomas.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, {
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, DEC. 14, 1867.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending December 14th:

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Gustav E. Wellenkamp, first lieutenant, with rank from November 21st, vice August Michalski resigned.
Charles Lamb, second lieutenant, with rank from November 21st, vice G. E. Wellenkamp promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lindsay E. Richardson, first lieutenant, with rank from November 13th, vice James Ray resigned.
Charles Walke, first lieutenant, with rank from November 16th, vice Peyton Jandon resigned.
John A. Sniffin, Jr., second lieutenant, with rank from November 16th, vice G. Kemble, Jr., resigned.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Clarence Stanley, adjutant, with rank from November 23d, vice Joseph E. Palmer resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Jacob Burnsted, captain, with rank from November 23d, vice Floyd Smith resigned.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

James M. Stephenson, first lieutenant, with rank from September 10th, vice Louis F. Sherrill resigned.
Isaac H. Carey, second lieutenant, with rank from September 10th, vice James M. Stephenson promoted.
James E. Webb, captain, with rank from October 2d, vice Edward Hazelhurst resigned.
Gustav F. Dickman, first lieutenant, with rank from October 2d, vice James E. Webb promoted.
William H. Bourdette, second lieutenant, with rank from November 9th, vice Marcus E. Bassett resigned.
Edward F. Davenport, second lieutenant, with rank from November 22d, vice G. S. Dickman promoted.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

George Stephens, second lieutenant, with rank from August 24th, vice George Taylor resigned.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Robert S. Dryer, assistant surgeon, with rank from October 28th, vice Francis L. Stone resigned.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Samuel C. N. Clarke, captain, with rank from December 3d, vice Edwin G. Granville resigned.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry H. Everson, captain, with rank from November 26th, vice M. S. Ewen resigned.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lewis Brower, captain, with rank from December 7th, vice James Van Vrankin resigned.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Claus Finck, second lieutenant, with rank from November 22d, vice Henry Knief promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Michael Fitzsimmons, captain, with rank from November 27th, vice John Madden promoted.
Major Thomas Don, second lieutenant, with rank from November 27th, vice Michael Fitzsimmons promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Henry W. Smith, commissary of subsistence, with rank from June 1st, original vacancy.
William Knulhoff, quartermaster, with rank from June 15th, vice Henry M. Collyer, appointed adjutant First regiment Cavalry.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending December 14th:

December 11th, Third brigade, Major A. Goodrich Fay, Judge-advocate.
December 11th, Seventh regiment, First Lieutenant J. H. McBride.

December 11th, Seventh regiment, First Lieutenant Peter J. Borge.

December 11th, Twelfth regiment, First Lieutenant John H. Whiteneck.

December 12th, Thirteenth regiment, Captain William Cuff.

December 12th, Thirteenth regiment, First Lieutenant Henry A. Lee.

December 14th, Twenty-third regiment, Captain T. Cartright.

December 6th, Forty-eighth regiment, Second Lieutenant Henry M. Wood.

December 11th, Seventy-first regiment, Sergeant Henry E. Pfiffard.

December 11th, Seventy-first regiment, First Lieutenant H. H. Tyson.

December 6th, Eighty-fifth regiment, Captain Patrick Marony.

December 6th, Eighty-fifth regiment, First Lieutenant Milton G. Green.

December 11th, Ninety-sixth regiment, First Lieutenant Jacob Stahl.

COMPANY K, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—The ninth annual ball of Company K, Eleventh regiment, Captain L. Knittel commanding, will take place at the National Assembly Rooms, in Forty-fourth street, on Thursday evening, the 26th inst.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.—A meeting of the exempt association of the Second (B) company, of the Seventh regiment, was held last Monday evening at the armory, at which it was decided to discontinue its existence as a distinct organization, and to recommend to the members, who had not already done so, to connect themselves with the regimental veteran association. This result was arrived at with perfect unanimity, and is an example to other similar organizations worthy to be followed.

Although it was the sentiment of this organization that no publicity should be given to the fact of its dissolution, yet as the information has reached us, and as the organization referred to has had nine years of successful existence, and has taken this step in obedience to a conviction that regimental memories can best be preserved in the larger organization, we are impelled to take its action as a text for a few suggestions on the subject of regimental "esprit de corps," and how best to acquire and retain it.

There is a very dangerous tendency in National Guard regiments, especially those in large cities, to foster a pride in the company rather than in the regiment. A regiment is more than a mere collection of companies, just as a watch is more than a simple collection of wheels and springs.

The secret of the admitted success of the Seventh regiment is that it early acquired a degree of *esprit de corps* previously unknown in the State Militia; and although nearly all the difficulties which it has met with during its existence owe their origin to company jealousy or feeling more than any other cause, yet it has had enough regimental pride to save itself from any serious injury.

Our older soldiers will recollect the regiments of twenty years ago, which were a mere aggregation of distinct companies held together only by the very weak cohesive power of the neglected and inefficient military law of those days. That period has passed, but its evil influences survive in the company feelings, which still exist in many regiments. This is not as it should be. Every man on joining the National Guard should consider himself as joining a regiment, not a company; as he joins the company because it is the only way of becoming connected with the regiment.

We do not wish to be considered as decrying all company pride; indeed it is also to be fostered, but should only tend to the better advancement and higher prosperity of the regiment; for company emulation, and any legitimate rivalry which leads to higher proficiency in drill, discipline, material prosperity or character, is commendable. The recruit should be thoroughly imbued with the conviction that he is joining a regiment—that its interests are to be studied and its reputation sustained or advanced—not that he is joining a party of young men for social purposes, or to cultivate a close communion of personal friendship. By his enlistment he becomes a soldier of the State and of his country, not a member of a club or convivial association. His duty is to the State, and can be best performed by fidelity to his corps. Let, then, all company feeling, except such as results from honorable emulation in all efforts to increase the high reputation of the regiment, be laid aside; for by thus enhancing the importance and adding to the efficiency of their regiment our soldiers will best subserve the improvement and proximate perfection of the State Militia. All the services which that body has accomplished in the past are due to its regimental organizations. All that they can or will possibly do in the future will be credited to the same source.

THE VOSEBROUGH SOCIABLE.—This coterie held its first hop for this season at the New York Assembly Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, on Tuesday evening, December 17, 1867. Its members as a general thing belong to Company H, Seventy-first regiment, Captain See commanding, and this is the second season of its existence. The sociable is so named in honor of the late Colonel Voseburgh, whose memory is cherished by the members of the Seventy-first regiment. The hop was an entire success, and was highly creditable to all concerned, especially the committee in charge, which was headed by Lieutenant J. A. Wise and Corporal S. C. Smith. Among those present were Lieutenant-Colonel McAfee, of the Twelfth regiment, Captain See, Lieutenant Sypher, Captain Baker, ex-Lieutenant Hagadorn, Lieutenant Canter of the Seventy-first, and others. The music was of the best, as well as the order of dancing, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves to their fullest extent. We wish the sociable many more happy reunions, none of them less pleasant than the one on last Tuesday.

COMPANY C, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The officers and members of this company celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of its organization on Friday evening, the 17th instant, by a dinner at the Sinclair House, Broadway, corner of Eighth street. The number of persons assembled on this occasion was a goodly one, and included, in addition to the present members of the company, Lieutenant-Colonel Rockefeller, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Coles, Captain Unison, of Company F; Captain Lee and Lieutenant Sypher, of Company H; Captain Webber and Lieutenant Burke, of Company G; Lieutenant Benjamin, of Company D; Adjutant Francis, ex-Captain Hagadorn. The bill of fare was a good one, and the guests did ample justice to the good things, one or two of them eating so freely that they really appeared sorry when they could not eat any more. The wine cup was not wanting at the feast, and many humorous and patriotic speeches were made in answer to toasts.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Companies C, D, F, H, and I, of this regiment assembled at the State arsenal on Monday evening, the 10th instant, for drill and instruction. Colonel John Ward conducted the drill, assisted by Adjutant Murphy, the companies being divided into six commands of ten files each. The following is a list of the principal movements executed: Column of fours; break from right to march to the left; by company ditto; close column by division right and left in front; deploy column; by the right of companies to the rear into column; double column at half distance; deploy column; advance and retreat in line of battle, etc. The manner in which the movements were executed gave evidence that the companies of this regiment have made good use of the little time they have had for drilling since the adoption of the new tactics. The drill closed with the ceremony of a review, which was gone through with in good style.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Our latest information from Albany is that final action has not yet been taken on the appeal of the late Colonel Farrar. He has been allowed ample time for the presentation of such additional testimony as he might desire to submit to the Governor, but we have not heard that he has been able to throw any new light on the case. The indications are very strong that the sentence of the Court-martial will be sustained. We hope to be able to inform our readers of the Governor's decision on the appeal in our next issue.

COMPANY H, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—An election was held in this company on the evening of the 10th instant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of First Lieutenant George Stewart.

Lieutenant-Colonel Knox McAfee presided, and the voting resulted in the choice of Second Lieutenant Alexander Shaw to be first, and Private John Moore second lieutenant of the company.

COMPANY G, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of the Twelfth regiment on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., to fill the vacancy in the position of second lieutenant, caused by the resignation of Lieutenant R. E. Jarmain. Major A. B. Howe presided, and First Sergeant Egbert S. Conkling was unanimously chosen to fill the position.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The regular monthly meeting of the board of officers will take place at the regimental armory on Monday, the 20th day of December inst., at 8 o'clock p. m. The colonel commanding expects every member to be present at this meeting. The following evenings are designated for company drills during the months of January, February, March and April, 1868:

Company A, January 10th and 24th, February 7th and 21st, March 6th and 20th, April 3d, Fridays, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Company B, January 17th and 31st, February 28th, March 13th and 27th, April 10th and 24th, Fridays, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Company C, January 6th and 20th, February 3d and 17th, March 6th, April 6th and 20th, Mondays, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Company D, January 13th and 27th, February 10th, March 9th and 23d, April 13th and 27th, Mondays, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Company E, January 7th and 21st, February 18th, March 3d and 17th, April 7th and 21st, Tuesdays, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Company F, January 28th, February 11th and 25th, March 10th and 24th, April 14th and 28th, Tuesdays, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Company G, January 8th and 22d, February 5th and 19th, March 18th, April 1st and 22d, Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Company H, January 15th and 29th, February 12th and 26th, March 11th and 25th, April 8th, Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Company I, January 2d and 23d, February 6th and 20th, March 16th, April 2d and 16th, Thursdays, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Company K, January 9th and 30th, February 13th and 27th, March 12th and 26th, April 23d, Thursdays, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Engineers—Tuesdays, January 14th; Friday, February 14th; Monday, February 24th; Monday, March 2d; Wednesday, March 14th; Friday, April 17th, and Wednesday, April 29, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Band and field music—Every Saturday during the months of January, February, March and April, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Sergeants and corporals of the several companies—On Thursday, January 16th; Tuesday, February 4th; Thursday, March 5th, and Thursday, April 9, 1868.

Captain L. G. T. Bruer, of Company F, is appointed instructor of the non-commissioned officers, and is authorized to form four companies of them and to detail four lieutenants to act as company commanders at these drills. Line to be formed at 8 o'clock p. m., by Sergeant-Major A. Domis, who will act as adjutant, and report the number present and names of members absent to these headquarters.

Wing drills of this regiment (in fatigue uniform) will take place at Tompkins square, as follows: Right wing, consisting of Companies F, K, A, I and G, on Monday, March 30th, and Wednesday, April 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m.; left wing, consisting of Companies D, B, H, E and C, on Tuesday, March 31st, and Thursday, April 30th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Hillenbrand will take command of the right wing, and Major Wm. Seebach the command of the left wing.

In pursuance to General Orders No. 23, received from general headquarters S. N. Y., a form of enlistment is prescribed for the National Guard, S. N. Y., which said form may be obtained by company commanders by application at the colonel's headquarters, and no member shall hereafter be enlisted into this regiment without having first signed such form of enlistment in duplicate.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.—Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, commanding the cavalry brigade, has issued the following order: Charges of unmilitary conduct against Captain Charles Lambert, Company I, Third regiment Cavalry, were made by Lieutenant-Colonel Geils, Third regiment Cavalry. A court-martial was thereupon ordered. A communication is now received by the brigade commander withdrawing such charges. Disobedience of orders is the most serious crime known to the military law, and next in turpitude is disrespect to a superior officer. The charges against Captain Lambert involved both offences, and, if wilfully guilty, he should be cashiered. (Discipline must be maintained at all hazards.) It seems, however, from the communication now received that there was no wilful intention on the part of Captain Lambert, and that the subject matter of the charges grew out of a misapprehension. It is pleasant to the brigade commander to know this fact, as it would be disagreeable to learn that any officer in this brigade was without self-respect, or the qualifications of a soldier and a gentleman.

Captain Charles Lambert is relieved from arrest. The court-martial, of which Colonel Henry Brinker is President, is dissolved.

COMPANY G, FIRST REGIMENT.—The first invitation ball of Company G, Hawkins Zouaves, will take place at the Casino, Nos. 51 and 55 East Houston street, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst.

COMPANY K, EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The first sociable of this season of Captain William Green's company (K) of the Washington Greys, Eighth regiment, took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Friday evening of last week. The hall was very handsomely decorated for the occasion with red, white, and blue bunting, the National flag, and other emblems. Several large pictures ornamented the walls, chief among them being a representation of Sheridan's Ride. The sociable was largely attended, and was a well-managed and successful entertainment. Among the invited guests present were Captain McIntire, of Company F, and Adjutant J. P. Durfee, whom we knew, and a number whom we did not know. The music was good, and the ladies looked charming; everybody was agreeable, and the entire affair was as sociable as its name indicated it would be.

COMPANY C, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election to fill the vacancy in Company C, Seventh regiment, caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Darius Ferry, Jr., was held at the armory on Friday evening, the 13th inst. Major C. H. Meday presided, and First Sergeant Charles F. Robbins was unanimously chosen to fill the position. Sergeant Nelson H. Oakley was chosen first sergeant, vice Robbins promoted, and Corporal Charles L. Gunn was elected a sergeant.

Lieutenant Robbins joined the Third (C) company in 1861, and has served as private, corporal and sergeant. Lieutenant Robbins previously refused promotion to a lieutenancy, being ambitious of becoming "the best orderly in the regiment," and he certainly succeeded in becoming one of the best, if not the best, first sergeant in his regiment. His promotion is well deserved, and we congratulate Lieutenant Robbins and the company on the selection they have made. First Sergeant Oakley joined the company to which he is now attached in 1861, and has won for himself a reputation as a good soldier. Sergeant Gunn also joined the Third company in 1861, and was elected a corporal in 1863. In 1866 he was appointed military secretary of the regiment, with the rank of sergeant, which position he held until last August, when he was compelled to resign on account of the pressure of private business. Sergeant Gunn returned to the ranks of his company as a private, and has received his promotion to corporal and sergeant within the past ten days. The above-mentioned officers have nearly completed their term of

service, and were all with the regiment when it was mustered into the United States service in 1861, '2 and '3.

On the same evening the following privates were elected corporals: H. W. Clark, H. C. Bidwell, W. Broadhurst, Jr.

GENERAL CROOKER'S POSITION.—From representations which were made to us of certain remarks of Brigadier-General Crooke, touching the promotion of officers of the National Guard who had served in the late war, we were misled into stating, in our issue of the 16th ult., that he conceived that service in the Volunteer Army was a bar to the promotion of an officer of the National Guard. As it now appears that the general does not hold this opinion, it therefore gives us pleasure to be able to inform our readers that he denies having made any statement which will warrant his being accused of entertaining the unpatriotic opinion alluded to.

COMPANY G, FIRST REGIMENT.—The first invitation ball of Company G, Hawkins' Zouaves, took place at "The Casino," corner of Houston and Mott streets, on Wednesday evening of this week. The floor was in charge of Sergeant D. Catlor, who officiated as floor manager, assisted by Sergeant H. Leese, Corporals Reinhardt, Langbeim, and others; and Captain G. A. C. Barnett and Lieutenants Varing and Barthman were on the reception committee. The ball was well attended, and passed off very pleasantly.

COMPANY G, FIFTH REGIMENT.—The nineteenth annual ball of this company took place at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., and was as enjoyable as the balls of the companies of this regiment usually are. The efficient committee of arrangements was headed by Captain Charles D. Reiss and Lieutenants Weber and Hein. Among the guests present were Major Schultz, Captain Bruer, Captain John Ertz, and others.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant John E. Burk, the armorer of the Fourth regiment, was the recipient of a complimentary *soiree* at the armory on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. The *soiree* was largely attended by the officers and members of the regiment, and was a decided success. General Aspinwall, accompanied by Majors Brown, Tones, and one or two other members of his staff, were among those present. Lieutenant J. J. McGinness was floor manager, and Sergeant-Major Brown chairman of the reception committee. Sergeant Burk has certainly every reason to be pleased with the *soiree* which was tendered him, as well as with the manner in which everything passed off.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—A series of three promenade concerts by the band of this regiment has been announced, although the time has not yet been specified. The *big horn* in the band of this regiment has excited so much of a feeling among the musicians that Dodworth has been compelled to order another one of these instruments from Europe.

COMPANY H, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—The second annual hop of Company H, of the Fourteenth regiment, took place at the Brooklyn Institute on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. The hall on this occasion was very neatly decorated, cages of singing birds being hung in different parts of the room, with good effect. Among the invited guests present were Mayor Booth, General Fowler, colonel of the regiment, and many military gentlemen; among them, a deputation from Philadelphia, who were present by special invitation to attend the ball. These Philadelphia gentlemen will bear back with them a handsome set of resolutions passed by Company H as an acknowledgment of the kind treatment tendered to the company when it passed through the city of Brotherly Love last summer, on its way to Gettysburg.

The reception committee at the hop last Wednesday consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel De Bevoise, Majors McNeill and Schurig, and Sergeant Cults, and others. R. T. Cole, Esq., acted as floor manager, assisted by Lieutenant Campbell. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the company, were present, and the sight when the ball room floor was covered with dancers, as it continually was, was charming in the extreme. Company H is a favorite company with the Brooklynites, and we are not surprised at it after attending its last hop.

COMPANY I, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—The third annual ball of Company I, Fourteenth regiment takes place on Wednesday evening, January 8, 1868, at the Brooklyn Institute, corner of Washington and Concord streets, Brooklyn.

COMPANY B, THIRD REGIMENT.—The lady friends of this company treated them to a surprise party on Wednesday evening, the 18th instant, as a compliment to Captain Henry T. Allen, its commanding officer. After the usual preliminaries the floor was cleared for dancing, and a very pleasant evening was the result. Among those present were General Bendix, Lieutenant Gray, Colonel Beattie, Major Godfrey, Captains Baker and Murray, and Lieutenant Briggs, to say nothing of the young ladies who accompanied them. Wallace's band furnished excellent music for the occasion, and the surprise turned out to be quite as pleasant and sociable as it could have been had it been a company ball. Captain Allen is a good officer, and should certainly feel proud of the honor showed him by the surprising party.

SERMON BEFORE THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., intends to deliver a sermon before the veterans and National Guard of Brooklyn, on next Sunday evening, the 22d of December, 1867, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, when all are invited to attend.

TROOP F, THIRD CAVALRY.—The twentieth annual ball of Troop F, Third regiment of Cavalry, Captain G. T. Melslohn commanding, will be held at the Union Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, the 25th instant.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election for field officers in this regiment took place at its armory, on Friday evening, the 13th instant, Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall presiding. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lux was elected colonel in place of Colonel Malldorf resigned. Major H. Unbekant was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and Captain F. Boeckell, of Company A, to be major. General Aspinwall made a short speech after the election. We gave in our last issue a brief summary of Colonel Lux's service in the National Guard, covering as it does a period of twenty-five years, and we are happy to be able to congratulate him on having attained the highest position in his regiment.

COMPANY E, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Company E, of the Thirty-seventh regiment, Captain Ernest A. Des Marets commanding, gave a *soiree danteuse* on the evening of the 19th inst., of which we shall have more to say in our next issue. The company monogram is a very neat one, and the tiger's head in the invitations is very handsomely cut. We are disposed to question the Latinity of the motto—*Vivis in Unitas*—in place of which we would suggest *Vivis in Unitate*.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.—The heavy fall of snow, which in a measure obstructed travel the latter part of last week, did not pre-

vent a large number of ladies and gentlemen from attending Grafulla's second concert of this season, which took place last Saturday evening. These concerts afford a good opportunity of studying the latest styles in ladies' walking dress, and are worth attending for this purpose, even if the music were less excellent than it is. Grafulla's band has gained for itself an enviable reputation, and its music is always up to its own high standard. The audience at the second were rather more enthusiastic than at the first concert, as they applauded several of the pieces quite heartily. The selections from the "Grand Duchess," which were given by request, were received with a hearty and enthusiastic applause, which was a tribute to the excellence of the instrumentation as well as to the popularity of the opera.

The third concert of the series will be given at the same place on Saturday, January 11th.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—At an election held at the armory of this regiment on Friday evening, the 13th inst., Commissary Wm. H. Schultz, of the Fifth regiment, was elected Major of the First regiment of Cavalry.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—At an election which took place in this regiment on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., Brigadier-General J. N. Varian presiding, Captain John Appleby, senior captain, was elected major of the regiment in place of Major William Robinson, resigned.

COMPANY I, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—We notice that Captain David S. Brown, of this company, announces that no warrant will be given to a non-commissioned officer until he has passed an examination in the school of the soldier, Upton's Tactics. We heartily wish every company in the National Guard would adopt the same rule.

BATTERY H, FIRST ARTILLERY.—The nineteenth annual ball of this battery will take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms on January 9th, and not on the 9th inst. as we were made to say by a typographical error in our last issue. One of our copyists published our announcement error and all, while another announced the ball for the 19th. It is very plain neither of these gents had seen the tickets for the occasion, as the date is very clearly printed. Will these pirates ever learn to be honest enough to give credit when they print borrowed news?

REMINISCENCES OF CAMP AND GARRISON.

NO. IV.

THE length of time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the incidents on which we rely to make these sketches interesting makes a pretty severe cudgelling of brains and memory necessary in order to recall the various occurrences of garrison life.

Many, I doubt not, must have happened in the different company quarters and in the various pleasure parties which, from time to time, left the fort for a few hours or so, which escaped the writer's eye or never reached his ear. If any such occur to the recollection of members of the regiment, the readers of this paper would, we are sure, be glad to read them.

A ludicrous incident occurs to me, in connection with the arrival of General Wool to take command of the department. General Dix had been ordered elsewhere, and General Wool arrived one Sunday morning, on which occasion the Seventh regiment was ordered down to the city to receive him and be reviewed. We were drawn up in line in front of the Eutaw House, and put into the proper position for review. Soldiers will recollect that the band should not begin to play on such occasions until the reviewing officer reaches the right of the line.

The old general, in the abundance of his military acquirements, seemed to have forgotten this; and as he started from the vestibule of the hotel to go to the right, seemed much annoyed at something, and as he proceeded, his anger became uncontrollable, he shrieked out in shrill tones, "Music—music—music!!!"

There was a suppressed titter and slight unsteadiness through the whole line, but the amiable and accomplished Graham raised his baton in due obedience, and the requisite harmony was at once forthcoming. When we state that the good old general was arrayed in full regimentals, the whole surmounted, not by a chapeau, but by an old-fashioned, unbrushed, long-napped beaver (plug) hat, not unlike those which the traditional stage Yankee always wears, the ludicrousness of the scene may be imagined.

There are some amusing incidents of guard duty which occur to me, in which the hero of my last sketch was the principal figure. He was patrolling the parapet one calm, clear night, at a point right opposite my open window. As I lay dozing I heard him say, as in duty bound, as the Grand Rounds approached, "Who comes there?" The proper reply was, of course, given. Imagine my surprise, as I heard him shout in reply to the words, "Grand Rounds," "How are you, Grand Rounds?" The reply was so unexpected, and the answer so ridiculous, that I believe I awoke the company by my shouts of laughter.

On another occasion as one of the sentries was passing the same spot before tattoo, but after dark some of us were testing the contents of a package recently arrived from home, when our hero of the last incident, in the fulness of his heart, inquired of the sentry whether he would not take something. "Yes," said he, "if I could only leave my post to get it." "I will relieve you for a few moments," said our friend, and jumped out of the window, clambered on to the parapet, took the musket, came to a support, and marched erect and dignified over his beat.

When I state that at the time the only article of clothing which our impromptu sentry had on was a red shirt, which fluttered like a banner in the breeze, as he marched hatless up and down the parapet, outkilling all the Highlanders that Scotland ever saw, you may imagine the fun it created. Of course his turn of duty in that garb was as brief as his solitary garment.

THE MANUAL OF THE SWORD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: Permit me through the columns of your journal to offer a few suggestions, that may be of service to the officers of our Militia, relative to the carrying of the sword, the salute, etc. They are drawn from my own experience—practice and that of some of my friends.

THE GRIP.—Take the grip of the hilt between the thumb and two forefingers of the right hand; the small part of the guard near its junction with the pommel of the hilt separating the two fingers; the pommel resting on the tips of the fingers; the fingers partly closed; the back of the blade against the shoulder; the hand near the hip; not held stiffly against it, but moving readily as the officer walks.

The advantages of this method are ease and comfort in carrying the sword at the shoulder on a parade or long march, and perfect command of the weapon. This ease can be increased by the use of the sword knot, shortened somewhat to relieve the weight in the

hand, causing the wrist to assist in sustaining it, but long enough not to embarrass one in the execution of any motion with the sword that may be required.

The error into which our officers seem to fall is, that they hold the grip with the thumb and all the fingers inside the guard, which produces constraint and crampedness in the muscles of the wrist, which feeling is increased in the effort to carry the hand firmly at the hip, the blade against the shoulder. To relieve themselves they hold the sword vertically about six inches from the shoulder, the arm motionless, an awkward, ungraceful habit, as a short march soon tires out completely the muscles of hand and wrist.

THE SALUTE.—First motion.—Raise the sword vertically, guard at the height of the shoulder, flat of blade to the front, sliding the fingers within the guard, the thumb at the back of the grip.

Second motion.—Bring the sword down in front and in the same direction in which the right foot points, the back of the hand down, the thumb, tips of the fingers on the upper side of the grip, the edge of the blade to the left.

Third motion.—Come to the recover with the blade at the shoulder, and thumb and fingers in position as described for the carry.

With the thumb on the upper side of the grip, in making the second motion, the officer can fully regulate the distance at which the point of the blade shall be from the ground, the sword is held steadily and in one position, and in coming to the recover the thumb assists materially in bringing the sword up with a regular, easy and graceful motion. Upton prescribes in his Tactics that in "the right-hand salute" the hand shall be extended in the direction in which the right foot points. By analogy, therefore, the salute with the sword should be made in the same manner. With this as a basis, we have, therefore, a fixed rule by which uniformity in saluting can be obtained, and not have it left as heretofore to the whim and caprice of each individual.

I was pleased by your recommendation in the JOURNAL of the 7th, to officers to sling their scabbards on the second or lower ring when at drill or on the march. It will save a great deal of inconvenience, and that unpleasant feeling which many have undoubtedly had, that they were liable at any moment to be tripped up by their scabbard coming between their legs, especially when on "the double," a simple touch of it from time to time with the fingers of the left hand will regulate its swing into harmony with the motion of the body.

The practice, also, as recommended by you, of carrying the sword at double time diagonally across the body is a good one, founded on the practice of the corps of cadets at West Point, and the advice, I believe, of General Kelton, in his work on Bayonet Exercise (Article on the "Pas de Charge"). In case of a fall the officer avoids the chance of injuring himself by falling against his sword, as, unless by great carelessness, the blade being parallel to the body must in the fall go with it. Some officers have been noticed carrying their swords when at the double, either at a species of trail or right shoulder shift.

There are many points of this kind that are in force in the Army, not because they are laid down in any system of tactics or regulations, but through the influence of that powerful unwritten code which at times almost supersedes the Blue Book, the customs of service.

BROOKLYN, L. I., December 9, 1867.

ALPHA.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN O'ROURKE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: On reading the card of Colonel Monterey (copied from the N. Y. Clipper) in your issue of the 7th inst., I immediately addressed him a note requesting him to call upon me or communicate with me. Five days later, the 12th, I learned from the brother-in-law of Colonel M. that the latter gentleman had sailed for Havana, Cuba, on the 5th inst. I learned, also, that he had not seen my challenge, and was entirely unacquainted with its contents. I have forwarded a copy of my challenge, through the brother-in-law above referred to, and hope for a reply at an early day. Respectfully yours, etc., MATTHEW J. O'ROURKE.

NEW YORK, December 17, 1867.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.—An exhibition drill was given by this corps, Wednesday evening, 11th inst., in the armory on Wareham street. Most of the spectators were military men, and included Brigadier-General Burrill, First brigade, and members of his staff; Captain Cummings, of the First battery, and Captain Martin, of the old Third battery (volunteers in the late war). The drill commenced at 8½ o'clock, Captain Baxter in command, with sixty-four enlisted men in uniform, with one exception. A member thought it more proper to report for duty with black pants instead of the regulation blue. At the request of Captain Baxter, General Burrill reviewed the battery, although in citizen's dress. The general was attended by Aldermen Braman and White, while his personal staff were left in the background. During the inspection, a corporal of the first detachment left the ranks, and many of the men stood very unsteady. After inspection, the six guns were placed in battery, at close intervals, and the command exercised in the manual of the piece, confined to the loadings and firings and change of posts. Talking and inattention on the part of some of the men marred the general excellence of this drill. The centre section and extreme left detachment were conspicuous for smart handling of their guns. A drill in the school of the section followed, in which the limber and piece only were used. We had expected to have seen the caissons used in this drill and the men exercised in mounting and dismounting and some of the more difficult exercises laid down in this school. The entire drill was very good, but the discipline was not up to standard. This being an exhibition drill, would it not have been proper for the cannoniers to have taken equipments? also for the gunners to have more generally given the precautionary command when the primers failed to explode? After the drill, General Burrill and Captain Martin addressed the command.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the given dates. These letters were retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

DECEMBER 14th.

ARMY.

Carr, Patrick, Major-General, McDuire, J. H., Captain Tenth U. S. C. H. Artillery.

Gill, William H., Captain,

NAVY.

Bernbaum, O. E., Probst, Frederick, flagship Susquehanna.

Bullus, Commodore,

Revenue, Rear-Admiral,

Letters have been received at this office for Brevet Brigadier-General D. D. Wiley, Major Garrick Matley, Professor Henry Coppee, General Silas Casey, and W. C. Cook, Esq., late Paymaster U. S. Navy.

REPORT OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW YORK, November 21, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of operations within my command from November 14, 1866, to September 9, 1867:

During the Fall of 1866 and Winter of 1866 and 1867, the Regular troops in the Department of the Gulf, which embraced within its limits the States of Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, remained, as a general thing, at the stations designated in my previous reports. The muster-out of the Volunteer forces was continued, and reduction and economy in the quartermasters' and commissary departments rigidly enforced. Operations were commenced by the quartermasters' department on the frontier posts in Texas early in the Spring, at or in the vicinity of the following-designated points: Buffalo Springs, Belknap, Chadbourne, Camp Stockton, Fort Davis, Loredo, Brownsville, and Brazos Santiago.

Brevet Major-General George W. Getty, who had succeeded Major-General H. G. Wright in command of the District of Texas, was, by promotion and the natural military changes, succeeded by Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, and he by Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin. Brevet Major-General A. Baird was succeeded by Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, in command of the District of Louisiana; and Major-General J. G. Foster was succeeded by Colonel Sprague in the District of Florida. Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds also succeeded Brevet Brigadier-General Brown in command of the Sub-district of the Rio Grande.

Work was commenced on the posts above named in the early Spring, and vigorously prosecuted until the rigid quarantine established against the anticipated spread of the yellow fever materially retarded the work of putting the soldiers on the frontier under shelter until late in the ensuing Fall. No changes of troops occurred in the Districts of Louisiana and Florida, except such as were incidental to the preservation of order and the execution of the laws under the Civil Rights bill. A few Indian depredations occurred on the frontier of Texas, arising principally from the adventurous character of the extreme frontier settlers, who, pushing out toward the Indian territory, thereby incurred the risk of coming in contact with hostile Indians; for there were no treaties with the Indians so far as the Texan border was concerned, and the extreme line of frontier settlements was regarded as the "dead line," below which if an Indian came he was killed if overtaken, and above which white men were treated in the same manner by the Indians.

In consequence of the struggles in the Republic of Mexico to drive out the invaders, the Rio Grande frontier gave me much anxiety. It was impossible to prevent the soldiers and Union people upon the border expressing an open sympathy with the Liberal cause; therefore it was exceedingly difficult to maintain strict neutrality, and on one or two occasions violations occurred which were not particularly objectionable to the Liberal party, and were without difficulty reconciled.

I had also some trouble in breaking up the "Cordova Settlement," which was a scheme on the part of Rebel adventurers, who had founded there the nucleus of an American Maximilian party in Mexico, to which they invited all discontented and unrepented rebels in the Southern States. By preventing the embarkation of this class of malcontent emigrants at New Orleans, the Cordova scheme proved a failure.

The condition of civil affairs in Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, from September 30, 1866, to March 2, 1867, remained nearly the same as for the year previous, and heretofore reported. There was, however, some improvement in the tone of the public in reference to the rights and privileges of freedmen; but many outrages and murders were committed in Louisiana and Texas which it was impossible for the military to reach, and which were neglected by the civil authorities, and even in some instances the perpetrators of these outrages were justified by the form of a trial. On the second day of March, 1867, the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," became a law, under the provisions of which the States of Louisiana and Texas were constituted the Fifth Military District, and by direction of the President of the United States I was assigned to the said district in General Orders No. 10, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, March 11, 1867. Assuming command of the Fifth Military District on the nineteenth day of March, 1867, I found upon examining the law that I was required "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals."

To accomplish this purpose, and to re-

organize these two States as loyal to the Government, I had a small military force and the authority vested in me by the law. I found, upon a close examination of the existing civil Governments of those two States, that nearly every civil functionary, from the Governor down, had been soldiers or aiders and abettors in the rebellion, and that in nearly all cases they had been elected on Confederate grounds, and solely for services rendered in their attempts to destroy the General Government. In fact, many, if not all, had advertised when they were candidates their services in this respect as a meritorious appeal for votes. I found, also, that they were nearly all disfranchised by the law, and were substantially aliens. It is scarcely necessary to state that, from this condition of affairs, nearly every civil officer within my command was either openly or secretly opposed to the law, and to myself, as the authority held responsible by the order of the Executive of the nation for its faithful execution. It was a difficult situation in which to be placed, rendered still more so by the apparently open sympathy of the President with the functionaries above alluded to. I make this remark, not as a charge, but simply as an explanation. To have attempted "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals," and re-organize these States against all this power and influence, in accordance with the intentions of the framers of the law, without exercising the right of removal, was simply absurd.

It would have taken years for military commissions to have tried those cases of violations of the law alone that would have occurred in exact registration of the legal voters of the States. There was only one sensible course to pursue, and that was to remove every civil officer who did not faithfully execute the law, or who put any impediment in the way of its execution—and this course was adopted. In pursuance of the same, I decided to use the authority vested in me as leniently as possible; to allow myself to be forced to the wall by open overt acts before action was taken; and in every order issued, the cause of removal was specified. I had no desire to oppress, and did not oppress. I only wished to give security to all good citizens, and did so; and insecurity to all office-holders who failed to carry out the law, or who put impediments in the way of reconstruction.

I have been charged by the highest authority in the nation with being tyrannical and a partisan, and I am not afraid to say that when such charges are made against me, that I feel in my heart they are untruthful. In all my dealings with the people of Louisiana and Texas I was governed by honor, justice, and truth; no political influences or interests were allowed to control my actions. I carried out the law with satisfaction to all except those whom it disfranchised and a set of dishonest political tricksters whom I had previously denounced, and who sought to make use of the law to obtain place and position and the whole system of reconstruction was faithfully and successfully pushed forward to near its completion, with energy and economy, until the first of September, 1867, when I received General Orders No. 81, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 27, 1867, relieving me from the command of the Fifth Military District, and assigning me to the Department of the Missouri.

In conclusion, I take the greatest pleasure in reporting to the general-in-chief the cheerful and able manner in which all the officers of my command performed their difficult and responsible duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.

Brevet Major-General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

A DESIRABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

THERE was a time—and not very long ago either—when Sewing Machines, with all their acknowledged utility were among the luxuries of social life. The few possessed them and expatiated upon their wonderful charms with tireless loquacity and dilated eyes, while the many looked upon them as marvels of scientific and inventive genius far beyond their reach. That time has passed by most unremarkably; and to-day, the best beloved coadjutor of the presiding genius of every well-ordered household, is the Sewing Machine.

But there are so many different Sewing Machines, the people say, "all putting forth indisputable claims to pre-eminent excellences, that we are in a quandary, and don't know which to buy." To choose finally in such a matter, is certainly important, and we may be able to assist some of those who are unable to decide for themselves. At any rate we will say frankly that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine must be regarded as one of the most perfect, complete and desirable in the market. It is

light, graceful, and simple; it sews rapidly, undeviatingly, surely; its stitch is compact and elegant, and never gives out; it does everything that can be done by any Sewing Machine, and excels all others in its adaptability for embroidery. The specimens of this branch of needle-work are as wonderful as they are exquisite. The steadiest and most skilful hand, inspired to labor by the fondest motives and most ingenious imagination, could not hope to execute such work, although it might devote to it days and weeks of wearying toil. In addition to recommendations like these, it must by no means be forgotten that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine was the only one which received, at the Paris Universal Exposition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, that most coveted of all prizes among exhibitors. The thousands who are looking about for the best Sewing Machine, as a holiday present for some dear friend, or some needy and deserving poor person, will do well not to lose sight of such facts as these.—*Home Journal.*

PLEASANT AND POTENT.—Seltzer water, taken fresh from the great Spaitself may be, and we presume is as agreeable and efficacious as Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, but the bottled article as sold here is certainly not equal to its chemical *fac simile* as prepared by Tarrant & Co., either as regards its refreshing qualities or its medicinal potency. This is our deliberate opinion after a fair trial of both.

A MOST suitable holiday present to a smoker, is undoubtedly a genuine Meerschaum, which Messrs. Pollak & Son sell at manufacturers' prices at their stores, No. 27 John street, near Nassau, and Nos. 692 and 693 Broadway, near Fourth street, New York. Also repairing, boiling, and amber work done. Send for circular to letter box 5,846.

THE OCEAN BOTTOM.

MR. GREEN, the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep waters of the ocean. He gives some new sketches of what he saw at the "Silver Bank," near Hayti:

"The banks of coral on which my dives were made are about forty miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. On this bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and so clear that the diver can see from two to three hundred feet when submerged, with but little obstruction to the sight.

"The bottom of the ocean, in many places, is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it is studded with coral columns, from ten to one hundred feet in height, and from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of those more lofty support a myriad of pyramidal pendants, each forming a myriad more, giving reality to the imaginary abode of some water-nymph. In other places the pendants form arch after arch, and, as the diver stands on the bottom of the ocean, and gazes through in the deep winding avenues, he finds that they fill him with as sacred an awe as if he were in some old cathedral which had long been buried beneath old ocean's wave. Here and there the coral extends even to the surface of the water, as if the loftier columns were towers belonging to those stately temples that are now in ruins.

"There were countless varieties of diminutive trees, shrubs and plants in every crevice of the corals where water had deposited the earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they received, although of every shade, and entirely different from plants that I am familiar with that vegetate upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention; it resembled a sea-fan of immense size, of variegated colors and the most brilliant hue. The fish which inhabit these 'Silver Banks' I found as different in kind as the scenery was varied. They were of all forms, colors and sizes—from the symmetrical goby to the globe-like sunfish, from the dullest hue to the changeable dolphin; from the spots of the leopard to the hues of the sunbeam; from the harmless minnow to the voracious shark.

"Some had heads like squirrels, others like cats and dogs, some of small size resembled the bull-terrier. Some darted through the water like meteors, while others could scarcely be seen to move.

"To enumerate and explain all the various kinds of fish I beheld while diving on these banks would, were I enough of a naturalist so to do, require more than my limits allow, for I am convinced that most of the kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas can be found there. The sun-fish, star-fish, white shark and blue or shovel-nose shark, were often seen.

"There were also fish which resembled plants, and remained as fixed in their position as a shrub; the only power they possessed was to open and shut when in danger. Some of them resembled the rose when in full bloom, and were of all hues. There

were the ribbon fish, from four or five inches to three feet in length; their eyes are very large, and protrude like those of a frog."

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

MARRIED.

HAYMOND—GERRARD.—At the residence of the bride's father, Pittsburg, Pa., on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, HENRY HAYMOND, Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, to MARY A., daughter of W. H. Gerrard, Esq.

LEE—LAWRENCE.—At Bayside, L. I., on Thursday, December 12th, by Rev. H. M. Beare, Lieutenant A. NISBET LEE, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., to CAROLINE, eldest daughter of William E. Lawrence, Esq.

SWITZER—MCGREGOR.—At the residence of Mr. James C. McGregor, Terre Haute, Ind., on Tuesday, December 3d, by Rev. Thomas M. Martin, Colonel NELSON B. SWITZER, U. S. A., to Miss HELEN M. MCGREGOR, daughter of the late Robert McGregor, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

TAYLOR—WENDELL.—In Washington, D. C., on the 11th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Kimball, FRANK E. TAYLOR, First U. S. Artillery, to ANNA MARY, eldest daughter of Cornelius Wendell, Esq., of Washington City.

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work on the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be opened for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile, for which it takes a second lien as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests, and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a Government Work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and, to a large extent, with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

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and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds paid in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York. November 23, 1867.

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INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN CLANCY, late of the First U. S. Artillery, who will hear something to his advantage, by communicating with the Post Adjutant of the Military Post of Charleston, S. C.

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Arrangements have been made for Clubbing THE GALAXY with other Periodicals, which offer decided advantages to those who are now selecting their reading for the Winter. By these arrangements a saving to the subscriber of from twenty per cent. upward is effected. Especial attention is invited to the following terms. The subscriptions will be commenced at any time desired.

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A SECOND LIEUTENANT in one of the regiments of Colored Infantry wishes to effect a transfer into a White regiment of the same "arm of the service." As an inducement to exchange, the officer transferring with him would be almost certain of promotion to a first lieutenancy within three or four months, provided his commission ranked from some time in 1866. Address "Second Lieutenant," Army and Navy Journal Office.

A New Volume.—Look out for the January pictorial double number of the ILLUSTRATED PHENOLOGICAL JOURNAL with portraits of Kings, Queens and Emperors; also of Patrick Henry, Edward Everett, F. W. Robertson, and others; including "Signs of Character;" "Races of Men;" Science of the Soul; Social Relations, Love, Courtship and Marriage; Education and Self-Improvement; Choice of Pursuits, with other matters all ought to know, to be found in no other publication. Only \$3 a year, or 30 cents a number. Address S. R. Wells, No. 259 Broadway, New York.

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NO. 14 RUE AUVER, PARIS,

Would notify all officers of the Army and Navy who may visit Europe that they are prepared to attend to any business placed in their hands. All letters addressed to the care of NORTON & CO. will be at once forwarded or retained to await orders. In the reading room may be found the largest collection of American Journals on file in Europe. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL regularly received.

Drafts, United States and Railway Securities bought and sold.

UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.**NOTICE.**

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,

WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE IN GOLD COIN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, New York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT

this office until December 1, 1867, to manufacture and deliver at Fort Abercrombie by July 31, 1868, Five Hundred Thousand well burned good Brick, of the usual size, suitable for building; also for making, burning and delivering Three Million Brick at Fort Totten, on Minnakan Lake, during next Summer; delivery to commence June 30, 1868.

Proposals will also be received to cut, saw and deliver from the public lands at Fort Totten Two Hundred Thousand feet of Dimension Lumber, One Million of Shingles, Two Hundred Thousand feet of one-inch stuff, and fifty thousand Lath.

Proposals for furnishing Hay next Summer at Fort Totten and all the posts on the Missouri River, Department of Dakota, are invited until January 1, 1868.

Parties bidding, if not well known, must establish their responsibility, and are desired to make their proposals full and distinct. All the information practicable will be given at this office.

S. B. HOLABARD,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General and Commissary Quartermaster, Department of Dakota.

STONE AND SEAL ENGRAVING.**TIFFANY & CO.,**

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Would state to Army and Navy patrons, that they have recently added to the artistic force of the establishment, an accomplished workman in the above lines, and are able to execute the most particular orders—many of which have heretofore necessarily gone abroad. Designs, carefully prepared for private or public seals, etc., will be returned cut in the best style, by Express, to any part of the Union.

PROPOSALS

FOR

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,

SAINT PAUL, MINN., November 13, 1867.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on the Twentieth day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1st, 1868, and ending March 31st, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson or other designated points on the Missouri river eastward to present Posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this route No. 4, shall not exceed Ten Million pounds (10,000,000).

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1st, 1868, and ending March 31st, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a Bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to receive any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minn., Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABARD,

Lt. Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Brig. Gen.,

U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Dep't of Dakota.

CHEAPEST STORE IN NEW YORK.

Be sure and get in the MIDDLE of the BLOCK.

HADLEY'S

Cooper Institute (Third and Fourth avenues, near Seventh street).

CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

At one-half the usual Selling Prices. Come and see. French China Dinner Sets, 130 pieces.....\$30
French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces..... 7
Imperial Parian Stone Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets very low; handsome as China, and less in price.
Cut and Pressed Goblets, from.....\$2 50 to \$10 doz.
Silver-plated Casters, from.....\$0 10 to 10 each.
Silver-plated Pitchers, from.....\$0 10 to 10 each.
Silver-plated Tea Sets, Urns, Baskets, Forks, Spoons, etc., equally low.

Fancy Toilet Sets, from \$7 to \$25.
Good assortment of rich China Mantel Vases, from \$5 to \$50 per pair; one-half the Broadway and downtown prices. Decorated and Gold Band China Dinner Sets selling less than cost of importation. A fine variety of Decorated China Tea and Toilet Sets. Also, Sheffield Cutlery, Tea Trays, Plainished Tin Ware, Fire Sets, Fenders, Baths, Plate Warmers, Table and Door Mats, Refrigerators, Tables, Chairs, Clothes Wringers, and 1,000 other articles in the line. Come and see our goods and low prices.

Goods packed and shipped all over the world. Remember **HADLEY'S**, the Middle of the Cooper Institute Block.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY,

stationed on the Atlantic coast, would like to exchange with an officer of like grade in the Cavalry, serving in the West. Address "H. A.," New York, care Army and Navy Journal.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND BREMEN,
VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

The Screw Steamers of the North German Lloyd
Run regularly between New York, Bremen and
Southampton.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY.
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY THURSDAY.
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London,
Havre, and Southampton.

First Cabin, \$125; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$37 50.
From Bremen to New York.
First Cabin, \$125; Second Cabin, \$85; Steerage, \$47 50.
Price of passage payable in Gold, or its equivalent
in Currency.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for
which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No bills of Lading but those of the Company
will be signed.
Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered be-
fore goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton and Bre-
men at the lowest rates.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad street.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

The first-class United States Mail Steamships
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, WESTERN METROPO-
LIS, leave Pier No. 46, N. R., on SATURDAYS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent
(to London or Paris, \$5 additional):

First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$65; Steerage, \$35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New York:
First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$45.

EXCURSION TICKETS, OUT AND HOME:
First Cabin, \$210; Second Cabin, \$130; Steerage, \$70.
Express parcels forwarded. Exchange on Europe
sold.

For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAM-
SHIP LINE.

PASSAGE TO LONDON, \$110, \$75 and \$30,
Currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates, avail-
able for six months.

ATLANTA...Capt. Pinkham, from N. Y. Dec. 28th.
BELLONA...Capt. Dixon, from N. Y. Jan. 11th.
WM. PENN...Capt. Billings, from N. Y. Jan. 25th.
CELLA...Capt. Gleadow, from N. Y. Feb. 8th.

The elegant British iron steamship ATLANTA
will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London di-
rect, on Saturday, December 28th.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading
given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No.
26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

A TREATISE ON INTRENCHMENTS.

BY FRANCIS J. LIPPITT.
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.
Author of "Tactical Use of the Three Arms." One
volume, 12 mo., pp. 146, illustrated with 41 engrav-
ings. Price \$1 25.

"This little book is such an excellent one that our
only regret in welcoming it is, that it was not pub-
lished in 1861 instead of 1866. It is as a handbook
and aide-memoire that it has substantial value. It is
so simple that any intelligent man of fair education
can master it, and yet seems to contain all that an
officer, who has no officer of engineers on his staff,
would be likely to want to know."—Nation.

Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.
SIDNEY S. RIDER & BRO.,
Providence, R. I.

FOLDING SPRING MATTRESSES.



Pack in small space, and are light to handle. A
good Spring Mattress was always a real luxury. We
make them comfortable and durable; satisfactory to
the most fastidious, and within the reach of persons
of moderate means. Call or send for our Illustrated
Circular, with prices.

MATTRESSES, BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS,
COMFORTERS, BLANKETS, ETC.

S. P. KITTLE,

No. 17 Bowery, New York.

FINE MEERSCHAUM.

TIFFANY & CO.,

No. 550 & 552 BROADWAY,
Have now in stock an exceedingly fine importation of
MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS,

guaranteed to be of the purest material, with stems
of the finest amber or of cherry stick, amber tipped.
These pipes range in price from \$10 to \$100, many of
them being exquisitely carved and mounted.

Orders will be promptly and carefully answered by
Express, to any part of the United States.

ALPHEUS D. KIRK,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR,
No. 48 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made to
order in the most approved style from the Best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the
latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the present
popular styles of Scotch Coatings and Cassimeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instruc-
tions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be obtained, will be forwarded upon application.

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.

JOSEPH THOMSON,

MERCHANT AND MILITARY TAILOR,

No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Late Spence & Thompson, and Richardson, Spence and Thompson,

Makes to order FASHIONABLE GARMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN'S CITIZEN'S DRESS, AND
UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AND MARINE CORPS. Would
respectfully refer for reputation to present and former patrons of the establishment.

GENTLEMEN AT A DISTANCE MAY, AT THEIR REQUEST, HAVE DIRECTIONS FOR
MEASURING SENT TO THEM BY MAIL.

A STOR HOUSE.

STETSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

BROADWAY.....NEW YORK

ANDREW, CLERK & CO.,

No. 48 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,

Dealers in

FISHING TACKLE.

The PRACTICAL and EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE of the
firm enables them to furnish complete outfits for the
sea, lake and river fishing of the United States, and
for the Salmon rivers of Canada and the British Prov-
inces.

JAMES SCHOUER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

OFFICE, No. 33 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

Attends to all Army and Navy Claims, and busi-
ness at Washington, with WILLIAM SCHOUER,
late Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLE for this
Month. All Railroads and Steamboats from
New York complete, with City Map—25 cents. Sent
by mail. BENEDICT BROS., Jewellers, No. 171 Broad-
way.

KITTLE'S

PATENT SPRING MATTRESSES,

FOLDING BOX AND SPRING BORDERS.

Under-Beds, Skeleton and Stuffed.
Good Upholstered and best Hair Tops.

FEATHERS, BEDDING AND MATTRESSES
OF ALL KINDS.

S. P. KITTLE,

No. 17 Bowery, New York.

Buy where a thing is made.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,

PARIS, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON,

No. 625 Broadway, N. Y.,

AWARDED,

OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,



FOR THE PERFECTION OF

SEWING MACHINES

AND

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR THIS BRANCH
OF MANUFACTURE.

At the head of Sewing Machine awards, in the of-
ficial list stands:

GOLD MEDAL,

Wheeler & Wilson, New York,

SEWING MACHINE, BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Next come 13 awards of Silver Medals to various
companies; then 22 awards of Bronze Medals, and 20
Honorable Mentions.

Finally come, under the head of "Co-operators" (aids),
E. Howe, Jr., and J. A. & H. A. House.

JOHN R. ACKERMAN,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 76 Broadway,

Between Eighth and Ninth sts., NEW YORK.

Army, Navy, and Citizens' Clothing.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILITARY GOODS.

CAPS and EQUIPMENTS of the National Guard
Regiments of the various States constantly on hand
and made to order.

No. 141 GRAND ST.,

East of Broadway, NEW YORK.

HAVING TRANSFERRED OUR EN-
TIRE

MILITARY STOCK,

with the exception of the Pistol, Banner and Badge
Department, to

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

No. 32 Maiden Lane, New York,

Importers of and dealers in Army and Navy Equip-
ments, Caps, Chapeaux, Theatrical, Church, Society
Goods and Costumers' Materials, etc., we cheerfully
recommend our friends and patrons to them.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway.

Goods sent by express "C. O. D." everywhere.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANS-
PORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, NEB., November 20, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at
this office until 12 M., on Thursday, the 2d day
of January, 1868, for the Transportation of Military
Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868,
and ending March 31, 1869, on

ROUTE, NO. 1.

From Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may
be determined upon during the year on the Omaha
branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Chey-
enne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be
established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude
47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of
longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east
of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of
Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, in-
cluding, if necessary, Denver City.

The weight to be transported during the year on
Route No. 1, will not exceed twenty-five millions
(25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100
miles, at which they will transport the stores in each
month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and end-
ing March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as
their places of residence, and each proposal should be
accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand
(\$10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible
persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guar-
anteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the
route mentioned in the proposal to the party propo-
sing, the contract will be accepted and entered into,
and good and sufficient security furnished by said
party in accordance with the terms of this advertise-
ment.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the
proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give \$250,000
bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of
each bidder and person offered as security will be re-
quired.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army
Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be en-
tertained unless they fully comply with the require-
ments of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be
prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give
the required bonds for the faithful performance of the
contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be
offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by
the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have
a place of business or agency at which he may be
communicated with promptly and readily, for Route
No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as
may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract
to be entered into can be had on application at this
office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New
York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Chicago, Den-
ver, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany
and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
WM. MYERS, Bvt. Brigadier-General,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY,

No. 151 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital.....\$250,000.
Fire Insurance in all its Branches.

GEORGE T. HAWS, President.

D. DOUGHTY, Assistant Secretary.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICES,

No. 650 BROADWAY,

AND

No. 54 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
Capital and Surplus.....264,193 99

WM. S. CORWIN, President.

WM. H. KIPP, Secretary.

J. SPENCER MOORE, General Agent.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G.

BAND CONCERT.

SEVENTH SEASON.

Second Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1867.

Season tickets can be obtained at

W. A. Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway;

Peter J. Bogert's Hat Store, Nos. 416 and 616 Broad-
way;

J. C. Rushton's, Druggist, No. 1,117 Broadway, cor.
Twenty-fifth street;

Brower Brothers', Stationers, No. 295 Broadway, and
C. S. Grafulla, at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

No. 240 Broadway,

NEW YORK

"THE NEW YORK LEDGER OF WIT," Estab-
lished 1858. LARGE DOUBLE SHEET ILLUS-
TRATED, HUMOROUS NOOZEPAPER, only
FIFTY CENTS per year. Great Inducements to
Agents. Specimen copies sent to any address FREE
OF CHARGE. Address all communications to SHEL-
DON, HOWARD & CO., Box 3,725, New York City.

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FOR JANUARY,

CONTAINS:

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Two Parts.—PART I. By Henry James, Jr.
(With an Illustration by Gaston Fay.)

II. WITH MY BOOK. By T. W. Parsons.

III. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN THEA-
TRES. By Olive Logan.

IV. A WEDDING SONG. By Edgar Fawcett.

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By Richard Frothingham.

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VII. THE SAME CHRISTMAS IN OLD ENGLAND AND NEW. By Edward Everett Hale.

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IX. HURGOYNE IN A NEW LIGHT. By
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Mrs. EDWARDS.

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Henri Browne.

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The price of THE GALAXY is \$3 50 a year; two
copies, one year, \$6. Specimen copies sent, postage
paid, on receipt of 30 cents.

Address W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 Park Row, New York.

J. HENRY EHRLICHER, MERCHANT

TAILOR, No. 607 Chesnut st., Philadelphia,
having furnished the Graduating Classes of West Point
with Uniforms and Citizens' Clothing since 1861, re-
spectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, guar-
anteeing fit, material and regulations. Large assort-
ment always on hand. Epaullets, Chapeaux and
Shoulder Straps, etc., furnished to order.
Measure of those gentlemen who have graduated
since 1861 preserved on the books.

TRANSFER!

Any Second Lieutenant of Infantry serving in the
East, who desires to transfer with one serving in the
Department of California, may hear of a good oppor-
tunity of so doing, by addressing a note to "Shoulder
Strap," office Army and Navy Journal.

TO OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

By special request of several officers, the under-
signed will attend to all orders for

GOLD-LACE UNIFORMS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.,

to be made in conformity with United States Regu-
lations, of which they have a copy. Officers of the
Navy visiting Paris are requested to register their
names.

NORTON & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 16 Rue Auber, Paris.

TORREY'S PATENT WEATHER STRIPS Exclude Wind, Rain, Snow and Dust from Doors and Windows of every description. Our new improvements, for which we have lately received Letters Patent, are of so manifest a character as to give *Torrey's Patent Weather Strips* an easy superiority over every other kind in use. For forts, especially those situated on the coast, and officers' quarters of all descriptions, these strips command themselves for their great convenience and utility. They save in fuel one-half, and preserve health by the prevention of drafts, so productive of colds. Cheap, simple, effective, durable, ornamental, and warranted for five years. Send for Illustrated Circular. **E. S. & J. TORREY & CO.,** Sole Manufacturers, No. 72 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

CUN-POWDER

ORANGE RIFLE AND SPORTING. THE PRIZE POWDER OF THE WORLD. The attention of sportsmen and dealers is called to the following facts: At the trial of arms before the Examining Board in Washington, August, 1866, cartridges made from this powder gave far greater penetration, range, and cleanliness, and in competition with the principal American powders, proved in every respect superior to all others.

At the WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING in ENGLAND, July, 1866, competing with the best of foreign powders, the same results were obtained, with the first prize.

The Board convened by order of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK for the examination of military small arms, whose sessions were attended by officers specially detached by the Russian, Prussian, and Danish Governments, say, in their printed report of the numerous guns on trial, that after firing 100 rounds all but one became so foul as not to admit the cartridge.

This led to a test of the powder, and they deem the subject of so much importance that they say in their report: "The powder used in these cartridges deserves special mention as being very superior. It is the ORANGE RIFLE POWDER."

Another meeting of the Board, called by Special Orders No. 126 of the Adjutant-General, under date of May 18, 1867, is subject, among other conditions, to the following, in article 3d:

"In order to conform to the United States standard charge, as now adopted, the charge of powder will be 70 grains. The powder to be the ORANGE RIFLE POWDER, Fg, manufactured by SMITH & RAND POWDER CO."

One of the best sportsmen in the State writes: "With the Orange Powder I made the largest score I ever made."

In the shooting matches where this powder has been used it has been universally successful.

Wm. Taylor, Esq., the celebrated pigeon-shooter of Jersey City, says: "It is the best powder I have ever used."

Another celebrated shot from Central New York writes: "Your powder is in high repute here and the country round about, and will supersede all others."

OUR BRANDS ARE: Orange Lightning, 1-lb. canisters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 grn. Orange Ducking, 5-lb. canisters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 grn. Orange Game, brass-bound kegs, 12½ lbs., and 6½ lbs., Nos. 1, 2, 3 grain.

Orange Rifle, kegs 25 lbs, 12½ lbs, 6½ lbs., Fg, FFg. Orange Rifle, canisters, 1 lb., ½ lb., FFg.

Kentucky Sporting, canisters, 1 lb., ½ lb., FFg. It may be obtained at wholesale at our office, or at wholesale and retail from the following dealers in arms:

COOPER & POND, No. 177 Broadway.

ONION, BLISS & CO., No. 18 Warren street.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO., No. 19 Maiden Lane.

JOHN P. MORE'S SONS, No. 206 Broadway.

MERWIN & SIMPKINS, No. 262 Broadway.

W. J. SYMS & BRO., No. 309 Broadway.

SPIES, KISSAM & CO., No. 16 Courtlandt street.

THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John street.

And from grocers and hardware dealers who sell powder. SMITH & RAND POWDER CO., No. 170 Broadway, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS.

POLLARD & LEIGHTON,

No. 6 Court street, Boston,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS, EPAULETS, SASHES, CHAPEAUX, HATS, CAPS, SWORDS, BELTS, STRAPS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES

KALDENBERG & SON,

Nos. 4 and 6 John Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Amber Work, etc.

The only Exhibitors of Meerschaum Pipes from the United States at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.



Kaldenberg & Son to whom were awarded Prizes at the PARIS EXPOSITION, and over all others by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1867, have been acknowledged the best makers in the country, of

Meerschaum Pipes, Holders, etc.,

now invite the public to examine their extensive stock and selections at their stores,

No. 23 Wall street, corner Broad, No. 6 John street, next to Broadway, and New Store, No. 717 Broadway, under New York Hotel.

N. B.—Repairing in all branches. Diagrams and Price Lists sent. Every article stamped with our name, warranted Genuine and to color.

TRANSFER.—An officer who stands well up on the list of first lieutenants of a white Cavalry regiment, desires to exchange, either into the Infantry service, or into a Cavalry regiment on the Pacific coast. Address "LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY," Box 3,024, N. Y. City.

BENT & BUSH, ARMY & NAVY CAP MANUFACTURERS,

Take this opportunity to return their grateful acknowledgments to the Officers of the United States Navy for their liberal patronage the past year. It has been our endeavor to make the best Cap that money and material could produce, and we hesitate not to assert that during the past twelve months we have manufactured

More Navy Caps than all other Manufacturers in the United States Combined, and we shall spare no pains or expense in the future to maintain our present reputation. Any officer purchasing a cap of our make that does not prove fully up to the mark in every particular, will confer a favor upon us by returning it, and receiving a new one in exchange.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARMY AND NAVY CAPS ALWAYS ON HAND, ALSO A FULL STOCK OF ARMY AND NAVY FURNISHING GOODS.

BENT & BUSH,
CORNER OF COURT AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
BOSTON, MASS.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., SILVERSMITHS, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

Invite Inspection of their

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS,

Comprising Full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description, of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such a thickness that these goods possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from their beauty of design and superior finish, are undistinguishable from it.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO. refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have for many years been engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Particular attention is called to the fact that imitations of their fine Electro Plate are extensively produced, upon an inferior base, with very light silver coating, and indifferent execution, by American manufacturers; also that there are English imitations, of similarly depreciated character, in the market. These goods are offered by many dealers, and may possibly deceive even a careful observation. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noticing our Trade Mark, thus—

Trade Mark
for
Electro-Plate.



Stamped on
base of
every article.

Our goods, wherever sold, invariably bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest nickel silver, and are guaranteed in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

In addition to the foregoing, attention is suggested to the peculiar fitness of the wares produced by this Company for Army Post and Field uses. The excellence of material and strength of structure, as well as simple elegance of design, render many of the Tea and Dinner Services, in all respects, the most desirable

TABLE EQUIPMENT FOR FAMILY OR MESS.

The productions of the Company are sold in New York by
TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 and 552 Broadway.
STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John street.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway.
WM. GALE, JR. & CO., No. 517 Broadway.

By either of which houses orders will be promptly attended to, and dispatched to any Army Post in the country.

DEVLIN & CO., EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

BROADWAY, Corner GRAND ST.,

AND
BROADWAY, Cor. WARREN ST.,
NEW YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS made to order promptly, in best style, and at moderate prices.

MILLER & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,

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